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A

TREATISE

ON

SELF KNOWLEDGE;

SHOWING

THE NATURE AND BENEFIT

OF

THAT IMPORTANT SCIENCE,

AND

The Way to attain it.

INTERMIXED WITH VARIOUS REFLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS ON

HUMAN NATURE.

BY JOHN MASON, A. M.

The proper study of mankind is man.—Pope.

WITH WHICH ARE CONNECTED,

Questions adapted to the Work;

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS:

WITH NOTES.

WINDSOR, VT.

PUBLISHED BY SIMEON IDE.

1828.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

TO say aught in commendation of the work, a new edition of which i presented to the publick, would be altogether superfluous. The impor of the subject, and the ability with which it is treated by the author, nc is presumed, who seriously peruse this Treatise, will be disposed to c In the estimation of the religious publick, it is well known, this work s very high.

An attempt has been made to render the present edition more valuab the use of schools and academies, and especially for the use of Sunday-Sc by connecting with it questions adapted to the work. To most editions we have seen, questions are not appended. For the greater convenience student, those inserted in this edition are placed at the close of the cha to which they respectively belong. The labour bestowed on them will be ly rewarded should it be the means, in any measure, of exciting in the mir the young a deeper interest in the important science which forms the su of this volume.

TO

SAMUEL LESINGHAM, ESQ.

TREASURER OF ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL.

SIR,

MODESTY and SELF DIFFIDENCE are the allowed characteristicks of self knowledge. If, then, my presuming to address this piece to you may seem to discover more assurance and self confidence than becomes a true acquaintance with the subject I write upon, I have only this to say—your known condescension and candour have encouraged that presumption: nor can any thing animate an address of this nature more, than an assurance that the person to whom it is made, has so good an understanding in the practical part of this subject, as will incline him to excuse the defects that may appear in the management of it.

But after all, Sir, my own proficiency in this science is so poor, that I dare not be confident I am not wrong in the views, with which I desire this small tract may appear under your patronage. That it may have refuge from the petulance of censure, and encouragement in the publication, and I, at the same time, an opportunity of testifying my grateful sense of many past favours, are my open and avowed ends herein. But still, whether an ambition to be known to the world under the advantage of your friendship, be not the secret and true motive, I cannot be certain.

However, if in this point I may be mistaken, there is another in which I think I cannot; and that is, that it is at least a pardonable ambition, in

WOR 20JUN 34

which I shall certainly stand acquitted by every one who knows your character, the delicacy of your taste in the choice of your friends, and the real honour it does to those you are pleased to admit into that number.

But even this, sir, your penetration will soon discover to proceed from the same vanity I before suspected myself to be guilty of. And the world will judge, that I speak it rather to do myself honour than you. However, I am beforehand with them in the observation. And that I may not be tempted, in this address, to enhance your character (according to the usual style of dedications) in order to do honour to my own, and at once oppress your modesty, and expose my vanity, I shall put an end to it, without so much as attempting to describe a character, which I shall, however, always aim to imitate.

But that you may continue to adorn that publick and useful station you are in, and long live a patron and pattern of solid and disinterested virtue; and that your many charitable offices and good works on earth may meet with a large and late reward in Heaven, is the hearty prayer of,

Sir,

Your much obliged
and very humble servant,
J. MASON.

Dorking, Jan. 31, 1744, 5.

PREFACE.

THE subject of the ensuing Treatise is of great importance; d yet I do not remember to have seen it cultivated with ; exactness, perspicuity and force, with which many other ıral and theological themes have been managed. And in- ed it is but rarely that we find it particularly and fully rec- ımended to us in a set and regular discourse, either from the lpit or the press. This consideration, together with a full rsuasion of its great and extensive usefulness, hath put me on an endeavour, in this manner, to render it more familiar the minds of Christians.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, has a treatise professedly upon this sub- ;t; intitled, "The Mischief of Self-Ignorance, and the ben- t of Self-Acquaintance;" and I freely acknowledge some lps I received from him. But he hath handled it (according his manner,) in so lax and diffuse a way, introducing so ıny things into it that are foreign from it, omitting others at properly belong to it, and skimming over some with a too perficial notice, that I own I found myself much disappoint- l in what I expected from him; and was convinced that ere wanted something more correct, nervous, and methodi- ıl to be written on this subject.

I am far from having the vanity to think that this, which I ıw offer to the publick, is entirely free from those faults which have remarked in that pious and excellent author. And n sensible, that if I do not fall under a much heavier censure yself, it must be oweing to the great candour of my Reader; hich he will be convinced I have some title to, if he but duly ınsider the nature and extent of the subject. For it is al- ost impossible to let the thoughts run freely upon so copious ıd comprehensive a theme, in order to do justice to it, with- ıt taking too large a scope in some particulars that have a ear affinity to it; as I fear I have done (Part I. chap. xiv.) ıncerning the knowledge, guard and government of the ıoughts.

But there is a great difference between a short, occasional, nd useful digression, and a wide rambling from the subject, y following the impulse of a luxuriant fancy. A judicious ıste can hardly excuse the latter, though it may be content he author should gather a few flowers out of the commo oad, *provided* he soon returns into it again.

Which brings to my mind another thing, which, I am sure, I have great reason to crave the Reader's patience and pardon for, (the best end I know of prefaces,) and that is, the free use I have made of some of the ancient heathen writers in my marginal quotations, which I own looks like an ostentation of reading, which I always abhorred. But it was conversing with those authors that first turned my thoughts to this subject. And the good sense I met with in most of their aphorisms and sentiments, gave me an esteem for them, which made it difficult for me to resist the temptation of transcribing several of them, which I thought pertinent to the matter in hand. But after all, I am ashamed to see what an old-fashioned figure they make in the margin. However, if the reader thinks they will too much interrupt the course of the subject, he may entirely omit them: though, by that means, he will perhaps lose the finest sentiments in the book.

I remember a modern writer, I have very lately read, is grievously offended with Mr. Addison for so much as mentioning the name of Plato, and presuming in one of his Spectators to deliver his notions of humour in a kind of allegory, after the manner of that Greek author; which he calls a "formal meth-"od of trifling, introduced under a deep ostentation of learn-"ing, which deserves the severest rebuke." And perhaps a more severe one was never given upon so small provocation. From gentlemen of so refined and very nice a taste I can expect no mercy. But the publick is to judge, whether this be not as culpable and nauseous an affectation as the contrary one, which prevailed so much in the last century.

One great view I had in mine eye when I put these thoughts together, was the benefit youth, and especially those of them that are students and candidates for the sacred ministry; for which they will find no science more immediately necessary (next to a good acquaintance with the word of God) than that which is recommended to them in the following treatise; to which every branch of human literature is subordinate, and ought to be subservient. For certain it is, the great end of philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know ourselves and to know GOD. "The highest learning is to be wise, and the "greatest wisdom is to be good;" as Marcus Antoninus somewhere observes.

It has often occurred to my mind in digesting my thoughts *upon this subject*, what a pity it is that this most useful sci*ence should be so* generally neglected in the modern methods *of education*; and that preceptors and tutors, both in publick *nd private seminaries* of learning, should forget that th

forming the manners is more necessary to a finished education than finishing the minds of youth. Socrates thought so, who "made all his philosophy subservient to morality;" and took more pains to rectify the tempers, than replenish the understandings of his pupils; and looked upon all knowledge as useless speculation, that was not brought to this end, to make the person a wiser or a better man. And without doubt, if in the academy the youth has once happily learned the great art of managing his temper, governing his passions, and guarding his foibles, he will find a more solid advantage from it in after-life, than he could expect from the best acquaintance with all the systems of ancient and modern philosophy.

It was a very just and sensible answer which Agesilaus, the Spartan king, returned to one who asked him, "What that was in which youth ought principally to be instructed?" He replied, "that which they will have most need to practice when they are men." Were this single rule but carefully attended to in the method of education, it might probably be conducted in a manner much more to the advantage of our youth than it ordinarily is: for, as Dr. Fuller observes, "That pains "we take in books or arts, which treat of things remote from "the use of life, is but a busy idleness." And what is there in life which youth will have more frequent occasion to practice than this? What is there which they afterwards more regret the want of? What is there which they want a greater help and assistance in, than the right government of the passions and prejudices? And what more proper season to receive those assistances, and to lay a foundation for this difficult, but very important science, than the early part of youth?

It may be said, it is properly the office and care of parents to watch over and correct the tempers of their children in the first years of their infancy, when it may easily be done. But if it be not done effectually then (as it very seldom is,) there is the more necessity for it afterwards. But the truth is, it is the proper office and care of all who have the charge of youth, and ought to be looked upon as the most important and necessary part of education.

It was the observation of a great divine and reformer, that "he who acquires his learning at the expense of his morals, is "the worse for his education." And we may add, that he who does not improve his temper, together with his understanding, is not much the better for it. For he ought to measure his progress in science by the improvement of his morals; and remember that he is no further a learned man, than he is a *wise and good man*; and that he cannot be a finished ph[illegible] *ther till he is* a Christian.

But whence is it that moral philosophy, which was so fully cultivated in the ancient academy, should be forc the modern to give place to natural, that was originall ig ed to be subservient to it? Which is to exalt the l maid into the place of the mistress. Which appears no ly a prepostrous, but a pernicious method of institution. as the mind takes a turn of thought in future life, suitable t tincture it hath received in youth, it will naturally conc that there is no necessity to regard, or at least to lay any s upon those things which were never inculcated upon things of importance then. And so will grow up in a ne or disesteem of those things which are more necessary to r a person a wise and truly understanding man, than all t rudiments of science he brought with him from the scho the college.

It is really a melancholy thing, to see a young gentlem shining parts and a sweet disposition, who has gone throu common course of academical studies, come out into the w under an absolute government of his passions and prejud which have increased with his learning, and which, whe comes to be better acquainted with human life and huma ture, he is soon sensible and ashamed of; but perhaps is n able to conquer as long as he lives, for want of that assist which he ought to have received in his education. F wrong education is one of these three things to which it is ing, (as an ancient Christian philosopher justly observes) so few have the right government of their passions.

I would not be thought to disparage any part of humai erature, but should be glad to see this most useful branc science, the knowledge of the heart, the detecting and recting hurtful prejudices, and the right government of temper and passions, in more general esteem; as necessa once to form the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christia

If there be any thing in the following sheets which ma helpful to students, who have a regard to the right governi of their minds, whilst they are furnishing them with u knowledge, I would particularly recommend them to thei rusal.

I have nothing further to add, but to desire the Reader's cuse for the freedom with which I have delivered my s ments in this matter, and for detaining him so long from subject of the ensuing treatise; which I now leave to his *did and serious thoughts*, and the blessing of Almighty Go *make it useful to him.*

A

TREATISE

ON

SELF KNOWLEDGE.

PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.

The Nature and Importance of the Subject.

A DESIRE of knowledge is natural to all human minds: and nothing discovers the quality and disposition of the mind more than the particular kind of knowledge it is more fond of.

Thus we see, that low and little minds are most delighted with the knowledge of trifles, as in children; an indolent mind, with that which serves only for amusement, or the entertainment of the fancy; a curious mind is best pleased with facts; a judicious, penetrating mind, with demonstration and mathematical science; a worldly mind esteems no knowledge like that of the world; but a wise and pious man, before all other kinds of knowledge, prefers that of God and his own soul.

But some kind of knowledge or other the mind is continually craving after, and after a further proficiency in. And by considering what kind of knowledge it most of all desires, its prevailing turn and temper may easily be known.

This *desire of knowledge*, like other affections planted in our natures, will be very apt to lead us wrong, if it be not well regulated. When it is directed to improper objects, or pursued in an improper manner, it degenerates into a vain and criminal curiosity. A fatal instance of this in our first parents we have upon sacred record, the unhappy *effects of* which are but too visible in all.

Self knowledge is the subject of the ensuing *Treatise; a subject which*, the more I think of, the more in

portant and extensive it appears. So important, that every branch of it seems absolutely necessary to the right government of the life and temper; and so extensive that the nearer view we take of the several branches of it, the more are still opening to the view, as necessarily connected with it as the other. Like what we find in microscopical observations on natural objects; the better the glasses, and the nearer the scrutiny, the more wonders we explore, and the more surprising discoveries we make of certain properties, parts, or affections belonging to them, which were never before thought of. For, in order to a true self knowledge, the human mind, with its various powers and operations, must be narrowly inspected, all its secret bendings and doublings displayed otherwise our self-acquaintance will be but very partial and defective, and the heart, after all, will deceive us. So that, in treating this subject, there is no small danger either of doing injury to it, by a slight and superficial inquest, on the one hand, or of running into a research too minute and philosophical for common use, on the other. These two extremes I shall keep in my eye, and endeavour to steer a middle course between them.

Know thyself is one of the most useful and comprehensive precepts in the whole moral system. And it is well known in how great a veneration this maxim was held by the ancients; and in how high esteem the duty of self-examination, as necessary to it.

Thales, the Milesian, is said to be the first author of it;(1) who used to say, that "for a man to know himself is the hardest thing in the world." It was afterwards adopted by Chilo, the Lacedemonian; and is one of those three precepts which Pliny affirms to have been consecrated at Delphos in golden letters. It was afterwards greatly admired, and frequently used by others;(2) till at length, it acquired the authority of a divine oracle and was supposed to have been given originally by Apollo himself. Of which general opinion Cicero gives us this reason; "because it hath such a weight of sense and "wisdom in it, as appears too great to be attributed to any

(1) See the notes at the end of this work. All the figures inclosed in parenthesis, refer to those Notes.

'man."(3) And this opinion of its coming originally rom Apollo himself, perhaps, was the reason that it was written in golden capitals over the door of his temple at Delphos.

And why this excellent precept should not be held in s high esteem in the Christian world as it was in the Heathen, is hard to conceive. Human nature is the ame now as it was then: the heart is as deceitful, and the ecessity of watching, knowing, and keeping it, the same. Nor are we less assured that this precept is divine. Nay, we have a much greater assurance of this than they had; hey supposed it came down from Heaven, we know it lid; what they conjectured, we are sure of. For this acred oracle is dictated to us in a manifold light, and explained to us in various views by the Holy Spirit, in that Revelation which God hath been pleased to give us as our guide to duty and happiness; by which, as in a glass, we may survey ourselves, and know what manner of persons we are.*

This discovers ourselves to us; pierces into the inmost recesses of the mind; strips off every disguise; lays open the inward part; makes a strict scrutiny into the very soul and spirit; and critically judges of the thoughts and intents of the heart. It shows us with what exactness and care we are to search and try our spirits, examine ourselves, and watch our ways, and keep our hearts, in order to acquire this important self-science; which it often calls us to do. "Examine yourselves—prove your own selves; know you not yourselves?(4) "Let a man examine himself."† Our Saviour upbraids his disciples with their self-ignorance, in not knowing what manner of spirit they were of.‡ And saith the Apostle, "If a man," through self-ignorance "thinketh himself to be something "when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. But let eve-'ry man prove his work, and then shall he have rejoic-'ing in himself, and not in another."§ Here we are commanded, instead of judging others, to judge ourselves; and to avoid the inexcusable rashness of condemning others for the very crimes we ourselves are guilty of, Rom. ii. 1, 21, 22, which a self-ignoran-

*James i. 23. †Cor. xi. 28 ‡ Luke ix. 55.

is very apt to do; nay, to be more offended at a small blemish in another's character, than at a greater in his own; which folly, self-ignorance, and hypocrisy, our Saviour, with just severity, animadverts upon, Matthew vii. 3—5.

And what stress was laid upon this under the Old Testament dispensation appears sufficiently from those expressions, "Keep thy heart with all diligence.* Commune with your own heart.† Search me, O God, and know my heart, try me, and know my thoughts.‡ Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; try my reins and my heart.§ Let us search and try our ways.‖ Recollect (5) yourselves, O nation not desired."¶ And all this is necessary to that *self acquaintance* which is the only proper basis of solid peace. (6)

Were mankind but more generally convinced of the importance and necessity of this *self-knowledge*, and possessed with a due esteem for it; did they but know the true way to attain it; and under a proper sense of its excellence and the fatal effects of self ignorance, did they but make it their business and study every day to cultivate it; how soon should we find a happy alteration in the manners and spirits of men!—But the misery of it is, men will not *think;* will not employ their thoughts in good earnest, about the things which most of all deserve and demand them. By which unaccountable indolence, and aversion to self reflection, they are led blindfold and insensibly into the most dangerous paths of infidelity and wickedness, as the *Jews* were heretofore: of whose amazing ingratitude and apostacy GOD himself assigns this single cause.—"My people do not consider.** (7)

Self knowledge is that acquaintance with ourselves, which shows us what we are, and do, and ought to be and do, in order to our living comfortably and usefully here, and happily hereafter. The means of it is *self examination*; the end of it *self government*, and *self fruition*. It principally consists in the knowledge of our *souls;* which is attained by a particular attention to *their various powers*, capacities, passions, inclinations, *operations, state,* happiness and temper. For a man's

*Prov. iv. 23. †Psal. iv. 4. ‡Psal. cxxxix. 23 §Psal. xxvi. 2.
‖Lam. iii. 40. ¶ Zeph. ii. 1. **Isaiah ii. 3.

soul is properly himself. Matt. xvi. 26, compared with Luke ix. 25.(8) The body is but the house, the soul is the tenant that inhabits it: the body is the instrument, the soul the artist that directs it. (9)

This science, which is to be the subject of the ensuing treatise, hath these three particular properties in it, which distinguish it from, and render it preferable to, all others.—1. *It is equally attainable by all.* It requires no strength of memory, no force of genius, no depth of penetration, as many other sciences do, to come at a tolerable degree of acquaintance with them; which therefore renders them *inaccessible* by the greatest part of mankind. Nor is it placed out of their reach through a want of opportunity, and proper assistance and direction how to acquire it, as many other parts of learning are. Every one of a common capacity hath the opportunity and ability to attain it, if he will but recollect his rambling thoughts, turn them in upon himself, watch the motions of his heart, and compare them with his rule.—2. *It is of equal importance to all, and of the highest importance to every one.* (10) Other sciences are suited to the various conditions of life. Some more necessary to some; others to others. But this equally concerns every one that hath an immortal soul, whose final happiness he desires and seeks.—3. *Other knowledge is very apt to make a man vain; this always keeps him humble.* Nay, it is for want of *this* knowledge that men are vain of that they have. *Knowledge puffeth up.** A small degree of knowledge often hath this effect on weak minds. And the reason why greater attainments in it have not so generally the same effect is, because they open and enlarge the views of the mind so far, as to let into it at the same time a good degree of *self knowledge*. For the more true knowledge a man hath, the more sensible he is of the want of it; which keeps him humble.

And now, *reader*, whoever thou art, whatever be thy character, station, or distinction in life, if thou art afraid to look into thine heart, and hast no inclination to self acquaintance, read no farther; lay aside this book, for *thou wilt find* nothing here that will flatter thyself en

*1 Cor. viii. 1.

teem; but perhaps something that may abate it. But if thou art desirous to cultivate this important kind of knowledge, and to live no longer a stranger to thyself, proceed, and keep thy eye open to thy own image, with whatever unexpected deformity it may present itself to thee; and patiently attend, whilst by divine assistance, I endeavour to lay open thine own heart to thee, and to lead thee to the true knowledge of thyself in the following chapters.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this Chapter?
What desire is natural to the mind of man?
What discovers the true disposition of the mind?
What kind of knowledge does a wise and pious mind prefer?
When may a desire of knowledge lead us wrong?
What fatal instance of this is found in the Bible?
What consideration shows the importance of self knowledge?
Is this subject extensive?
What is necessary to a true self knowledge?
What precept was highly venerated by the ancients?
Why was this precept supposed to be given by Apollo himself?
Do the Holy Scriptures inculcate the same precept?
What do they discover to us?
Mention some passages in the New Testament which relate to self examination. In the Old Testament.
What would be the consequence, did mankind generally make it their daily study to cultivate self knowledge?
Why do they not?
What are the consequences of their aversion to self knowledge?
How may self knowledge be defined?
How may it be attained?
What is the end of self knowledge?
In what does it principally consist?
What three particulars distinguish this science from all others?
Why is it equally attainable by all?
Why of equal importance to all, and of the first importonce to every one?
Why does it make men humble?
With what feelings ought one to enter on the study of this book?

CHAP. II.

The several Branches of Self Knowledge. We must know what sort of Creatures we are, and what we shall be.

THAT we may have a more distinct and orderly view of this subject, I shall here consider the several branch-

es of self knowledge, or some of the chief particulars wherein it consists. Whereby, perhaps, it will appear to be a more copious and comprehensive science than we imagine. And

I. To know ourselves, is to know and seriously consider what sort of creatures we are, and what we shall be.

1. What we are.

Man is a complex being, *trimeres upostasis*, a tripartate person; or a compound creature, made up of three distinct parts, viz. the body, which is the earthly or mortal part of him; the soul which is the animal or sensitive part; and the spirit or mind, which is the rational and immortal part. (11) Each of these three parts have their respective offices assigned them. And a man then acts becoming himself, when he keeps them employed in their proper functions, and preserves their natural subordination. But it is not enough to know this merely as a point of speculation; we must pursue and revolve the thought, and urge the consideration to all the purposes of a practical self acquaintance.

We are not all body, nor mere animal creatures. We find we have a more noble nature than the inanimate or brutal part of the creation. We can not only move and act freely, but we observe in ourselves a capacity of reflection, study and forecast, and various mental operations, which irrational animals discover no symptoms of. Our souls, therefore, must be of a more excellent nature than theirs; and from the power of thought with which they are endowed, they are proved to be immaterial substances: and consequently in their own nature capable of immortality. And that they are actually immortal, or will never die, the sacred scriptures do abundantly testify. (12) Let us then hereupon seriously recollect ourselves in the following soliloquy.

"O my soul, look back but a few years, and thou wast nothing!—And how didst thou spring out of that nothing? Thou couldst not make thyself—that is quite impossible.—Most certain it is, that that almighty, self-*existent and eternal* Power, who made the world, made *thee also out of* nothing; called thee into being, whe

thou wast not; gave thee these reasoning and reflecting faculties, which thou art now employing in searching out the end and happiness of thy nature. It was He, O my soul, that made thee intelligent and immortal. It was He that placed thee in this body, as in a prison, where thy capacities are cramped, thy desires debased, and thy liberty lost. It was He that sent thee into this world, which by all circumstances appears to be a state of short discipline and trial. And wherefore did he place thee here, when he might have made thee a more free, unconfined, and happy spirit?—But check that thought; it looks like a too presumptuous curiosity.—A more needful and important inquiry is—What did he place thee here for?—And what doth he expect from thee whilst thou art here?—What part hath he allotted me to act on the stage of human life, where He, angels and men are spectators of my behaviour? The part he hath given me to act here is, doubtless, a very important one; because it is for eternity. (13) And what is it but to live up to the dignity of my rational and intellectual nature, and as becomes a creature born for immortality?

"And tell me, O my soul, (for as I am now about to cultivate a better acquaintance with thee, to whom I have been too long a stranger, I must try thee, and put many a close question to thee) tell me, I say, whilst thou confinest thy desires to sensual gratifications, wherein dost thou differ from the beasts that perish? Captivated by bodily appetites, dost thou not act beneath thyself? Dost thou not put thyself upon a level with the lower class of beings, which were made to serve thee, offer an indignity to thyself, and despise the work of thy Maker's hands? O, remember thy heavenly extract! remember thou art a spirit! Check then the solicitations of the flesh, and dare to do nothing that may diminish thy native excellence, dishonour thy high original, or degrade thy noble nature.(14) But let me still urge it. Consider, I say, O my soul, that thou art an immortal spirit. Thy body dies; but thou, thou must live forever, and thine eternity will take its tincture from the manner of thy behaviour, and the habits thou contractest, during this thy short copartnership with flesh and blood.

O do nothing now, but what thou mayest with pleasure look back upon a million of ages hence. For know, O my soul, that thy self consciousness and reflecting faculties will not leave thee with thy body; but will follow thee after death, and be the instrument of unspeakable pleasure or torment to thee in that separate state of existence."(15)

2. In order to a full acquaintance with ourselves, we must endeavour to know, not only what we are, but what we shall be.

And O! what different creatures shall we soon be, from what we now are! Let us look forward, then, and frequently glance our thoughts towards death; though they cannot penetrate the darkness of that passage, or reach the state behind it. That lies veiled from the eyes of our mind; and the great God hath not thought fit to throw so much light upon it, as to satisfy the anxious and inquisitive desires the soul hath to know it. However, let us make the best use we can of that little light which scripture and reason have let in upon this dark and important subject.

"Compose thy thoughts, O my soul, and imagine how it will fare with thee, when thou goest a naked, unembodied spirit, into a world, an unknown world of spirits, with all thy self consciousness about thee, where no material object shall strike thine eye; and where thy dear partner and companion, the body, cannot come nigh thee; but where without it thou wilt be sensible of the most noble satisfactions, or the most exquisite pains. Embarked in death, thy passage will be dark; and the shore on which it will land thee, altogether strange and unknown.——It doth not yet appear what we shall be."(16)

That revelation, which God hath been pleased to make of his will to mankind, was designed rather to fit us for a future happiness, and direct our way to it, than open to us the particular glories of it; or distinctly show us what it is. This it hath left still very much a mystery; to check our too curious inquiries into the nature of it, and *to bend our thoughts* more intently to that which *more concerns us,* viz. an habitual preparation for it

And what that is, we cannot be ignorant, if we believ either our Bible or our reason. For both these assu us, that that which makes us like to God, is the onl thing that can fit us for the enjoyment of him. He then let us hold. Let our great concern be, to be holy as he is holy. And then, then only, are we sure to enjo him, in whose light we shall see light. And be the futu state of existence what it will, we shall some way b happy there. And much more happy than we can no conceive; though in what particular manner we kno not, because God hath not revealed it.

QUESTIONS.

What general subject is introduced in this Chapter—the principal subject the first part of this Treatise?
What part of that subject is considered in this Chapter?
Of what is the compound creature, man, made up?
When does a man act becoming himself?
How is man especially distinguished from the inanimate or brute creation
What part is allotted man to act in this world?
When does he act beneath himself?
How will our eternity be affected by our conduct here?
What was the design of divine revelation?
What will fit us for the enjoyment of God hereafter?
What should be our great concern?

CHAP. III.

The several relations in which we stand to GOD, *t* CHRIST, *and our fellow-creatures.*

SELF KNOWLEDGE, in the next place, requires us to well acquainted with the various relations in which w stand to other beings, and the several duties that res from those relations. And,

I. Our first and principal concern is to consider the lation we stand in to Him who gave us our being.

We are the creatures of his hand, and the objects o his care. His power upholds the being his goodness gav us. His bounty accommodates us with the blessings o *this life, and his* grace provides for us the happiness of *better.—Nor are we* merely his creatures, but his ration

and intelligent creatures. It is the dignity of our natures, that we are capable of knowing and enjoying him that made us. And as the rational creatures of GOD, there are two relations especially that we stand in to him; the frequent consideration of which is absolutely necessary to a right Self knowledge. For as our Creator, he is our king and father; and as his creatures, we are the subjects of his kingdom, and the children of his family.

1st. We are the subjects of his kingdom. And as such we are bound,

1. To yield a faithful obedience to the laws of his kingdom—And the advantages by which these laws come recommended to us above all human laws, are many.—They are calculated for the private interest of every one, as well as that of the publick; and are designed to promote our present as well as our future happiness.—They are plainly and explicitly published; easily understood; and in fair and legible characters written in every man's heart; and the wisdom, reason, and necessity of them are readily discerned.—They are urged with the most mighty motives that can possibly affect the human heart.—And, if any of them are difficult, the most effectual grace is freely offered to encourage and assist our obedience—advantages which no human laws have to enforce the observance of them.—2. As his subjects, we must readily pay him the homage due to his sovereignty. And this is no less than the homage of the heart; humbly acknowledging that we hold every thing of him, and have every thing from him. Earthly princes are forced to be content with verbal acknowledgments, or mere formal homage; for they can command nothing but what is external. But God, who knows and looks at the hearts of all his creatures, will accept of nothing but what comes from thence. He demands the adoration of our whole souls, which is most justly due to him who formed them, and gave them the very capacities to know and adore him.—3. As faithful subjects, we must cheerfully pay him the tribute he requires of us. This is not like the tribute which earthly kings exact, *who as much depend* upon their subjects for the suppor *of their power*, as their subjects do upon them for the p

tection of their property. But the tribute God requires of us, is a tribute of praise and honour; which he stands in no need of from us. For his power is independent, and his glory immutable; and he is infinitely able of himself to support the dignity of his universal government. But it is the most natural duty we owe him as creatures. For to praise him, is only to show forth his praise; to glorify him, to celebrate his glory; and to honour him, is to render him and his ways honourable in the eyes and esteem of others. And as this is the most natural duty that creatures owe to their Creator, so it is a tribute he requires of every one of them in proportion to their respective talents and abilities to pay it—4. As dutiful subjects, we must contentedly and quietly submit to the methods and administration of his government, however dark, involved, or intricate. All governments have their *arcana imperii*, or secrets of state, which common subjects cannot penetrate. And therefore they cannot competently judge of the wisdom or rectitude of certain publick measures; because they are ignorant, either of the springs of them, or the ends of them; or the expediency of the means arising from the particular situation of things in the present juncture. And how much truer is this with relation to God's government of the world, whose wisdom is far above our reach, and whose ways are not as ours! Whatever, then, may be the present aspect and appearance of things, as dutiful subjects, we are bound to acquiesce; to ascribe wisdom and righteousness to our Maker, in confidence that the King and Judge of all the earth will do right. Again, 5. As good subjects of God's kingdom, we are bound to pay a due regard and reverence to his ministers: especially if they discover an uncorrupted fidelity to his cause, and a pure, unaffected zeal for his honour; if they do not seek their own interest more than that of their divine Master. The ministers of earthly princes too often do this: and it would be happy if all the ministers and ambassadors of the heavenly King were entirely clear of the imputation. It is no uncommon thing for the honour of an earthly monarch to be wounded through the sides of his ministers. The defamation and slander that is directly

thrown at them, is obliquely intended against him; and as such it is taken. So to attempt to make the ministers of the gospel in general, the objects of derision, as some do, plainly shows a mind very dissolute and disaffected to God and religion itself; and is to act a part very unbecoming the dutiful subjects of his kingdom.—Lastly. As good subjects we are to do all we can to promote the interests of his kingdom; by defending the wisdom of his administrations, and endeavouring to reconcile others thereunto, under all the darkness and difficulties that may appear in them: in opposition to the profane censures of the prosperous wicked, and the doubts and dismays of the afflicted righteous.—This is to act in character, as loyal subjects of the King of Heaven. And whoever forgets this part of his character, or acts contrary to it, shows a great degree of self ignorance.

2d. As the creatures of God, we are not only the subjects of his kingdom, but the children of his family. And to this relation, and the obligations of it, must we carefully attend, if we would attain the true knowledge of ourselves. We are his children by creation; in which respect he is truly our father. "But now, O Lord, thou art our father: we are the clay, and thou our potter; and we are all the work of thine hands."* And in a more special sense we are his children by adoption. "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus."† And therefore, 1. We are under the highest obligations to love him as our father. The love of children to parents is founded on gratitude for benefits received, which can never be requited: and ought in reason to be proportioned to those benefits. And what duty more natural than to love our benefactors? What love and gratitude, then, is due to him, from whom we have received the greatest benefit, even that of our being, and every thing that contributes to the comfort of it?—2. As his children, we must honour him; that is, must speak honourably of him, and for him; andcarefully avoid every thing that may tend to dishonour his holy name and ways. "A son honoureth his father:—if then *I be a father, where is* mine honour?"‡—3. As our father,

*Isa. lxiv. 8 †Gal. iii. 26. ‡Mal. i. 6.

we are to apply to him for what we want. Whither should children go but to their father, for protection, help, and relief, in every danger, difficulty, and distress? —And, 4. We must trust his power and wisdom, and paternal goodness, to provide for us, take care of us, and do for us that which is best. And what that is he knows best. To be anxiously fearful what will become of us, and discontented and perplexed under the apprehension of future evils, whilst we are in the hands and under the care of our Father which is in heaven, is not to act like children. Earthly parents cannot avert from their children all the calamities they fear, because their wisdom and power are limited; but our all wise and almighty Father in heaven can. They may possibly want love and tenderness for their offspring, but our heavenly Father cannot for his. (Isa. xlix. 15.)—5. As children, we must quietly acquiesce in his disposal, and not expect to see into the wisdom of all his will. It would be indecent and undutiful in a child, to dispute his parents' authority, or question their wisdom, or neglect their orders, every time he could not discern the reason and design of them. Much more unreasonable and unbecoming is such a behaviour towards God, who "giveth not account of any of his matters; whose judgments are unsearchable, and whose ways are past finding out."*—Lastly, As children, we must patiently submit to his discipline and correction. Earthly parents may sometimes punish their children through passion, or for their pleasure; but our heavenly Father always corrects his for their profit,† and only if need be,‡ and never so much as their iniquities deserve.‖—Under his fatherly rebukes, then, let us ever be humble and submissive. Such now is the true filial disposition. Such a temper and such a behaviour should we show towards God, if we would act in character as his children.

These, then, are the two special relations which, as creatures, we stand in to God. And not to act towards him in the manner before mentioned, is to show that we are ignorant of, or have not yet duly consider-

*Job xxxiii. 13, Rom. xi. 33. †Heb. xii. 10. ‡1 Pet. i. 6. ‖Ezra ix. 13.

ed our obligations to him as his subjects and his children; or, that we are as yet ignorant both of God and ourselves.—Thus we see how directly the knowledge of ourselves leads us to the knowledge of God. So true is the observation of a late pious and very worthy divine, that "He that is a stranger to himself, is a stranger to God, and to every thing that may denominate him wise and happy."

II. In order to know ourselves, there is also another important relation we should often think of, and that is, That in which we stand to JESUS CHRIST our Redeemer.

The former was common to us as men: this is peculiar to us as Christians; and opens to us a new scene of duties and obligations, which a man can never forget, that does not grossly forget himself. For, as Christians, we are the disciples, the followers, and the servants of Christ, redeemed by him.

And, 1. As the disciples of Christ, we are to learn of him; to take our religious sentiments only from his gospel, in opposition to all the authoritative dictates of men, who are weak and fallible as ourselves. "Call no man master on earth." Whilst some affect to distinguish themselves by party names, as the Corinthians formerly did, (for which the Apostle blames them,) one saying, "I am of Paul;" another, "I am of Apollos;" another, "I am of Cephas;"* let us remember that we are the disciples of Christ; and in this sense make mention of his name only. It is really injurious to it, to seek to distinguish ourselves by any other. There is more carnality in such party distinctions, denominations, and attachments, than many good souls are aware of; though not more than the Apostle Paul (who was unwillingly placed at the head of one himself) hath apprized them of.† We are of Christ; our concern is, to honour that superior denomination, by living up to it; and to adhere inflexibly to his gospel, as the only rule of our faith, the guide of our life, and the foundation of our hope; whatever contempt or abuse we may suffer, either from the profane or bigoted part of mankind, for so doing.—2. As Chris-

*1 Cor. i. 12. †1 Cor. iii. 4.

tians we are followers of Christ; and therefore bound to imitate him, and copy after that most excellent pattern he hath set us, who hath left us "an example that we should follow his steps."* To see that the same holy temper be in us which was in him; and to discover it in the same manner he did, and upon like occasions. To this he calls us;† and no man is any further a Christian, than as he is a follower of Christ; aiming at a more perfect conformity to that most perfect example which he hath set us of universal goodness.—3. As Christians we are the servants of Christ; and the various duties which servants owe to their masters in any degree, those we owe to him in the highest degree; who expects we should behave ourselves in his service with that fidelity and zeal, and steady regard to his honour and interest, at all times, which we are bound to by virtue of this relation, and which his unmerited and unlimited goodness and love lay us under infinite obligations to.—Lastly, We are moreover his redeemed servants; and, as such, are under the strongest motives to love and trust him.

This deserves to be more particularly considered, because it opens to us another view of the human nature, in which we should often survey ourselves, if we desire to know ourselves; and that is, as depraved or degenerate beings. The inward contest we so sensibly feel, at some seasons especially, between a good and a bad principle, (called, in scripture language, the flesh and the spirit,) of which some of the wisest heathens seemed not to be ignorant: (17) this, I say, is demonstration that some way or other the human nature has contracted an ill bias, (and how that came about, the sacred scriptures have sufficiently informed us,) and that it is not what it was when it came originally out of the hands of its Maker; so that the words which St. Paul spake with reference to the Jews in particular, are justly applicable to the present state of mankind in general: "There is none righteous, no, not one."—"They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no not one."‡

*1 Pet. ii. 21. †Mat. xi. 29. ‡Rom. iii. 10, 12.

s is a very mortifying thought, but an undeniable
and one of the first principles of that science we
:ating of; and very necessary to be attended to, if
)uld be sensible of the duty and obligations we
) Christ as the great Redeemer: in which character
)ears for the relief and recovery of mankind, un-
is their universal depravity.

: two miserable effects of human apostacy are, 1.
perverse dispositions grow up in our minds from
nfancy, that soon settle into vicious habits, which
· us weak, and unwilling to obey the dictates of
ɜnce and reason: this is commonly called the do-
ı of sin. 2. At the same time we are subject to
spleasure of God, and the penalty of his law;
is commonly called the condemnation of sin.—
in both these respects, did Christ, "the Lamb of
:ome to take away the sin of the world;" that is,
ɜ away the reigning power of it, by the operation
grace, and the condemning power of it by the
nent of his blood; to sanctify us by his spirit, and
us by his death. By the former he reconciles us
l, and by the latter he reconciles God to us; and is
e our righteousness and strength. He died to
se for us the happiness we had forfeited, and
his grace and spirit to fit us for that happiness he
hus purchased. So complete is his redemption!
cisely adapted is the remedy he hath provided, to
ılady we had contracted! "O blessed Redeemer
:tched, ruined creatures, how unspeakable are the
tions I owe thee! But, ah! how insensible am I
.e obligations! The saddest symptom of degener-
ind in my nature, is that base ingratitude of heart,
renders me so unaffected with thine astonishing
ssions. Till I know thee, I cannot know myself:
hen I survey myself, may I ever think of thee!
he daily consciousness of my weakness and guilt
ıy thoughts to thee; and may every thought of
indle in my heart the most ardent glow of grati-
ɔ thee, O thou divine, compassionate friend, lover,
edeemer of mankind!"

Whoever, then, he be, that calls himself a Christian; that is, who professes to take the gospel of Christ for a divine revelation, and the only rule of his faith and practice, but at the same time pays a greater regard to the dictates of men, than to the doctrines of Christ; who loses sight of that great example of Christ, which should animate his Christian walk; is unconcerned about his service, honour, and interest, and excludes the consideration of his merits and atonement, from his hope of happiness; he forgets that he is a Christian; he does not consider in what relation he stands to Christ, (which is one great part of his character,) and consequently discovers a great degree of self ignorance.

III. Self knowledge, moreover, implies a due attention to the several relations in which we stand to our fellow-creatures, and the obligations that result from thence.

If we know ourselves, we shall remember the condescension, benignity, and love, that is due to inferiours; the affability, friendship, and kindness, we ought to show to equals; the regard, deference, and honour, which belong to superiours; and the candour, integrity, and benevolence, we owe to all.

The particular duties, requisite in these relations, are too numerous to be here mentioned. Let it suffice to say, that if a man doth not well consider the several relations of life in which he stands to others, and does not take care to preserve the decorum and propriety of those relations, he may be justly charged with self ignorance.

And this is so evident in itself, and so generally allowed, that nothing is more common than to say, when a person does not behave with due decency toward his superiours. Such an one does not understand himself. But why may not this, with equal justice, be said of those who act in an ill manner towards their inferiours? The expression, I know, is not so often thus applied; but I see no reason why it should not be, since one is as common, and as plain an instance of self ignorance, as the other. Nay, of the two, perhaps men in general are more apt to *be defective* in their duty and behaviour towards those *beneath them*, than they are towards those that are above *them*. *And* the reason seems to be, because an appre-

hension of the displeasure of their superiours, and the detrimental consequences which may accrue from thence, may be a check upon them, and engage them to pay the the just regards which they expect. But there being no such check to restrain them from violating the duties they owe to inferiors, (from whose displeasure they have little to fear,) they are more ready, under certain temptations, to treat them in an unbecoming manner. And as wisdom and self knowledge will direct a man to be particularly careful, lest he neglect those duties he is most apt to forget; so, as to the duties he owes to inferiours, in which he is most in danger of transgressing, he ought more strongly to urge upon himself the indispensable obligations of religion and conscience. And if he does not, but suffers himself, through the violence of ungoverned passion, to be transported into the excesses of rigour, tyranny, and oppression, towards those whom God and nature have put into his power, it is certain that he does not know himself; is not acquainted with his own particular weakness; is ignorant of the duty of his relation; and, whatever he may think of himself, hath not the true spirit of government, because he wants the art of self government. For he that is unable to govern himself, can never be fit to govern others.

Would we know ourselves, then, we must consider ourselves as creatures, as Christians, and as men; and remember the obligations, which, as such, we are under to God, to Christ, and our-fellow men, in the several relations we bear to them, in order to maintain the propriety, and fulfil the duties of those relations.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
With what does self knowledge require us to be acquainted?
What should it be our first object to consider?
What two important relations do we sustain to God?
What are we bound to do, as the subjects of his kingdom?
By what advantages are the laws of God recommended above all human laws?
How does the homage due to God, differ from that which earthly princes can command?
How does the tribute he requires, differ from that which they exact?
What is it to glorify and to honour God?

Why should we contentedly submit to the methods and administration of his government, however dark or intricate?
What does an attempt to make the ministers of the gospel, in general, the objects of derision, show?
How may we promote the interests of God's kingdom?
In what respect are all men the children of God?
In what more special sense are Christians his children?
What are our obligations as his children?
Why ought we to love him? to honour him? to apply to him for what we want? to trust him? to acquiesce quietly in his disposal? to submit patiently to his discipline and correction?
What shows us to be ignorant both of God and ourselves?
What other important relation, peculiar to us as Christians, should we often think of, in order to know ourselves?
In what relation do we stand to Jesus Christ our Redeemer?
What are our obligations as his disciples? his followers? his servants?
What other view of human nature must we take, to know ourselves?
How is it evident that we are depraved beings?
What are the two unhappy effects of the human apostacy?
In what respects does Christ take away the sin of the world?
What does self knowledge imply, in regard to the relation we sustain to our fellow creatures?
Why are men in general more apt to be deficient in their duty to their inferiours, than they are to their superiours.

CHAP. IV.

We must duly consider the Rank and Station of Life in which Providence has placed us, and what it is that becomes and adorns it.

A MAN that knows himself, will deliberately consider and attend to the particular rank and station in life in which Providence hath placed him, and what is the duty and decorum of that station; what part is given him to act, what character to maintain, and with what decency and propriety he acts that part, or maintains that character.

For a man to assume a character, or aim at a part, that does not belong to him, is affectation. And whence is it that affectation of any kind appears so ridiculous, and exposes men to universal and just contempt, but because it is a certain indication of self ignorance? Whence is it that many seem so willing to be thought "something when *they are nothing;* and seek to excel in those things in *which they cannot;* whilst they neglect those things in *which they might excel?* Whence is it that they coun-

teract the intentions of nature and Providence; that when these intended them one thing, they would fain be another? Whence, I say, but from an ignorance of themselves, the rank of life they are in, and of the part and character which properly belong to them?

It is a just observation, and an excellent document of a moral heathen, that human life is a "drama, and mankind the actors, who have their several parts assigned them by the master of the theatre, who stands behind the scenes, and observes in what manner every one acts. Some have a short part allotted them, and some a long one; some a low, and some a high one. It is not he that acts the highest or most shining part on the stage, that comes off with the greatest applause; but he that acts his part best, whatever it be. To take care, then, to act our respective parts in life well, is ours; but to choose what part in life we shall act, is not ours, but God's." (18) But a man can never act his part well, if he does not attend to it; does not know what becomes it; much less, if he affect to act another, which nature never designed him. It is always self ignorance that leads a man to act out of character.

Is it a mean and low station of life thou art in? Know, then, that Providence calls thee to the exercise of industry, contentment, submission, patience, hope, and humble dependence on him, and a respectful deference to thy superiours. In this way thou mayest shine through thine obscurity, and render thyself amiable in the sight of God and man. And not only so, but find more satisfaction, safety, and self enjoyment, than they who move in a higher sphere, from whence they are in danger of falling.

But hath Providence called thee to act in a more publick character, and for a more extensive benefit to the world?—Thy first care, then, ought to be, that thy example, as far as its influence reaches, may be an encouragement to the practice of universal virtue. And next, to shine in those virtues, especially, which best adorn thy station; as benevolence, charity, wisdom, moderation, *firmness, and inviolable* integrity; with an undismayed *fortitude to press* through all opposition in accomplishi

those ends which thou hast a prospect and probability of attaining, for the apparent good of mankind.

And as a self acquaintance will teach us what part in life we ought to act, so the knowledge of that will show us whom we ought to imitate, and wherein. We are not to take examples of conduct from those who have a very different part assigned them from ours; unless in those things that are universally ornamental and exemplary. If we do, we shall but expose our affectation and weakness, and ourselves to contempt, for acting out of character. For what is decent in one may be ridiculous in another. Nor must we blindly follow those who move in the same sphere, and sustain the same character with ourselves; but only in those things that are befitting that character. For it is not the person, but the character, we are to regard; and to imitate him no farther than he keeps to that.

This caution particularly concerns youth, who are apt to imitate their superiours very implicitly, and especially such as shine in the profession they themselves are intended for; but for want of judgment to distinguish what is fit and decent, are apt to imitate their very foibles, which a partiality for their persons makes them deem as excellencies, and thereby they become doubly ridiculous, both by acting out of character themselves, and by a weak and servile imitation of others in the very things in which they do so too. To maintain a character, then, with decency, we must keep our eye only upon that which is proper to it.

In fine, as no man can excel in every thing, we must consider what part is allotted us to act, in the station in which Providence hath placed us, and keep to that, be it what it will, and seek to excel in that only.

QUESTIONS.

What part of self knowledge is considered in this chapter?
What is said to be affectation?
What does affectation of any kind indicate?
Who merits the greatest applause?
What should be our chief care?
What especially becomes a low station? a more publick character?
From whom are we not to take examples of conduct?

What caution must we observe in regard to imitating those who move in the same sphere, and sustain the same character with ourselves?
To what are youth peculiarly exposed?
To what are youth peculiarly liable?
What general rule may enable us to maintain a character with decency?

CHAP. V.

Every Man should be well acquainted with his own Talents and Capacities; and in what manner they are to be exercised and improved to the greatest advantage.

A MAN cannot be said to know himself, till he is well acquainted with his proper talents and capacities; knows for what ends he received them, and how they may be most fitly applied and improved for those ends.

A wise and self understanding man, instead of aiming at talents he hath not, will set about cultivating those he hath, as the way in which Providence points out his proper usefulness.

As, in order to the edification of the church, the Spirit of God at first conferred upon the ministers of it a great variety of spiritual gifts,* so, for the good of the community, God is pleased now to confer upon men a great variety of natural talents; and "every one hath his proper gift of God; one after this manner, another after that."† And every one is to take care not to neglect, but to "stir up the gift of God" which is in him;‡ because it was given him to be improved. And not only the abuse, but the neglect of it must hereafter be accounted for. Witness the doom of that unprofitable servant, who laid up his single pound in a napkin;‖ and of him who went and hid his talent in the earth.§

It is certainly a sign of great self ignorance, for a man to venture out of his depth, or attempt any thing he wants opportunity or capacity to accomplish. And therefore a wise man will consider with himself, before he undertakes any thing of consequence, whether he *hath abilities to* carry him through it, and whether the in-

* *1 Cor. xii. 8—10.* † 1 Cor. vii. 7. ‡ 1 Tim. iv. 14. 2 Tim. i. 6.
‖ Luke xix. 20, 24. § Mat. xxv. 25, 30.

sue of it is like to be for his credit; lest he sink un the weight he lays upon himself, and incur the just c sure of rashness, presumption, and folly. See Luke: 28—32. (19)

It is no uncommon thing for some who excel in thing, to imagine they may excel in every thing. A not content with that share of merit which every one lows them, are still catching at that which does not long to them. Why should a good orator wish to thought a poet? Why must a celebrated divine set for a politician? Or a statesman affect the philosoph Or a mechanick the scholar? Or a wise man labou be thought a wit? This is a weakness that flows fi self ignorance, and is incident to the greatest men.] ture seldom forms a universal genius; but deals out favours in the present state with a parsimonious hanc Many a man by this foible hath weakened a well est lished reputation. (20)

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is the course of a wise and self understanding man?
For what must we account hereafter?
What is a sign of great self ignorance?
What is a weakness, resulting from self ignorance, which is incidest t greatest men?

CHAP. VI.

We must be well acquainted with our Inabilities, those things in which we are naturally deficient, well as those in which we excel.

We must, in order to a thorough self acquaintan not only consider our talents and proper abilities, have an eye to our frailties and deficiencies, that we n know where our weakness, as well as our strength l Otherwise, like Samson, we may run ourselves into i nite temptations and troubles.

Every man hath a weak side. Every wise n knows where it is, and will be sure to keep a dou

guard there. There is some wisdom in concealing a weakness. This cannot be done, till it be first known; nor can it be known without a good degree of self acquaintance.

It is strange to observe what pains some men are at to expose themselves, to signalize their own folly, and to set out to the most publick view those things which they ought to be ashamed to think should ever enter into their character. But so it is; some men seem to be ashamed of those things which should be their glory, whilst others "glory in their shame."*

The greatest weakness in man is, to publish his follies, and to appear fond to have them known. But vanity will often prompt a man to this; who, unacquainted with the measure of his capacities, attempts things out of his power, and beyond his reach; whereby he makes the world acquainted with two things to his disadvantage, which they were ignorant of before, viz. his deficiency, and his self ignorance in appearing so blind to it.

It is ill judged (though very common) to be less ashamed of a want of temper than understanding. For it is no real dishonour or fault in a man to have but a small ability of mind, provided he have not the vanity to set up for a genius, (which would be as ridiculous as for a man of small strength and stature of body, to set up for a champion,) because this is what we cannot help. But a man may, in a good measure, correct the fault of his natural temper, if he be well acquainted with it, and duly watchful over it. And therefore, to betray a prevailing weakness of temper, or an ungoverned passion, diminishes a man's reputation much more than to discover a weakness of judgment or understanding. But what is most dishonourable of all is, for a man at once to discover a great genius and an ungoverned mind; because that strength of reason and understanding he is master of, gives him great advantage for the government of his passions. And therefore his suffering himself, notwithstanding, to be governed by them, shows, that he hath too much neglected or misapplied his natural talent, and willingly submitted to the tyranny of those lusts and

* Phil. iii. 19.

passions, over which nature hath furnished him abitities to have secured an easy conquest.

A wise man hath his foibles as well as a fool. Bu difference between them is, that the foibles of the on known to himself, and concealed from the world; th bles of the other are known to the world, and conc from himself. The wise man sees those frailties in self, which others cannot; but the fool is blind to blemishes in his character, which are conspicuous to ry body else. Whence it appears, that self knowl is that which makes the main difference betwe wise man and a fool, in the moral sense of that wo

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
Has every man a weak side?
What course does every wise man take?
How do some men publish their follies?
Which is most dishonourable, a want of temper, or a want of understa
Why is it most dishonourable of all, for a man to discover a great geni an ungoverned mind?
How does it appear that self knowledge makes the main difference bet wise man and a fool, in the moral sense of that word?

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the knowledge of our Constitutional S

SELF acquaintance shows a man the particular si is most exposed and addicted to; and discovers not what is ridiculous, but what is criminal in his cor and temper.

A man's outward actions are generally the plaine dex of his inward dispositions. And by the allowe of his life, you may know the reigning vices of his Is he addicted to luxury and debauch? Sensuality appears to be his prevailing taste. Is he given t *venge* and cruelty? Choler and malice then reign i *heart. Is he confident, bold, and enterprizing? tion appears to be the secret spring. Is he sly a signing, given to intrigue and artifice? You m*

clude there is a natural subtilty of temper that prompts him to this; and this secret disposition is criminal, in proportion to the degree in which these outward actions, which spring from it, transgress the bounds of reason and virtue.

Every man hath something peculiar in the turn or cast of his mind, which distinguishes him as much as the particular constitution of his body. And both these, viz. his particular turn of mind, and constitution of body, not only incline and dispose him to some kind of sins, more than to others, but render the practice of certain virtues much more easy. (21)

Now these sins to which men are commonly most inclined, and the temptations which they have the least power to resist, are, and not improperly, called their constitutional sins; their peculiar frailties; and, in scripture, their own iniquitses,* and the sins which do most easily beset us.†

"As in the humours of the body, so in the vices of the mind, there is one predominant; which has an ascendant over us, and leads and governs us. It is in the body of sin, what the heart is in the body of our nature; it begins to live first, and dies last. And whilst it lives, it communicates life and spirit to the whole body of sin; and when it dies, the body of sin expires with it. It is the sin to which our constitution leads, our circumstances betray, and custom enslaves us; the sin to which not our virtues only, but vices too, lower their topsail and submit; the sin, which, when we would impose upon God and our consciences, we excuse and disguise with all imaginable artifice and sophistry; but, when we are sincere with both, we oppose first, and conquer last. It is, in a word, the sin which reigns and rules in the unregenerate, and too often alarms and disturbs (ah! that I could say no more) the regenerate."

Some are more inclined to the sins of the flesh; sensuality, intemperance, uncleanness, sloth, self indulgence, and excess in animal gratifications. Others to the sins of the *spirit;* pride, malice, covetousness, ambition, *wrath, revenge,* envy, &c. And I am persuaded there

*Psalm xviii. 23. †Heb. xii. 1. The well circumstanced sin.

him of. Hence proceeds that extreme weakness v
some discover in censuring others, for the very
faults they are guilty of themselves, and perhaps
much higher degree; on which the Apostle Paul i
adverts, Rom. ii. 1. (22)

It must be owned, it is an irksome and disagre
business for a man to turn his own accuser; to searc
ter his own faults, and keep his eye upon that v
gives him shame and pain to see. It is like tearing
an old wound; but it is better to do this, than to let it
tify. The wounds of the conscience, like those o
body, cannot be well cured till they are searched t
bottom; and they cannot be searched without pain
man that is engaged in the study of himself, must be
tent to know the worst of himself. (23)

Do not, therefore, shut your eyes against your da
sin, or be averse to find it out. Why should you s
to conceal or excuse it, and fondly cherish that vip
your bosom?—"Some men deal by their sins, as son
ladies do by their persons. When their beauty is d

what are those worldly objects or amusements which give us the highest delight; this, it is probable, will lead us directly to some one of our darling iniquities, if it be a sin of commission: and what are those duties which we read or hear of from the word of God, to which we find ourselves most disinclined? And this, in all likelihood, will help us to detect some of our peculiar sins of omission; which, without such previous examination, we may not be sensible of. And thus we may make a proficiency in one considerable branch of self knowledge. (25)

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What does self acquaintance show a man?
What is generally the plainest index of one's inward dispositions?
How is every man distinguished?
What are called constitutional sins?
What sins are men often disposed to excuse and disguise?
What are called sins of the flesh? of the spirit?
Is it true in regard to men generally, that some one sin has ordinarily a greater power over them than others?
Why do men censure others for the same faults they are guilty of themselves?
With what feelings should a man engage in the study of himself?
What is a dangerous self flattery?
How may we find out our most beloved sin?

CHAP. VIII.

The Knowledge of our most dangerous Temptations, necessary to Self Knowledge.

A MAN that rightly knows himself, is acquainted with his peculiar temptations; and knows when, and in what circumstances, he is in the greatest danger of transgressing.

Reader, if ever you would know yourself, you must examine this point thoroughly. And if you have never yet done it, make a pause when you have read this chapter, and do it now. Consider in what company you are most apt to lose the possession and government of *yourself; on* what occasions you are apt to be most vain *and unguarded,* most warm and precipitant. Flee the *company, avoid* those occasions, if you would keep y^

conscience clear. What is it that robs you of your ti
and your temper? If you have a due regard to the i
provement of the one, and the preservation of the oth
you will regret such a loss, and shun the occasions of
as carefully as you would a road beset with robbers.

But especially you must attend to the occasions whi
most usually betray you into your favourite vices, a
consider the spring from whence they arise, and the c
cumstances which most favour them. They arise dou
less from your natural temper, which strongly dispo
and inclines you to them. That temper, then, or p
ticular turn of desire, must be carefully watched over
a most dangerous quarter. And the opportunities a
circumstances which favour those inclinations must
resolutely avoided, as the strongest temptations. For t
way to subdue a criminal inclination is, first, to avoid t
known occasions which excite it; and then, to curb t
first motions of it. (26) And thus, having no opport
nity of being indulged, it will of itself, in time, loose
force, and fail of its wonted victory.

The surest way to conquer, is sometimes to decline
battle; to weary out the enemy by keeping him at ba
Fabius Maximus did not use this stratagem more succ
fully against Hannibal, than a Christian may against l
peculiar vice, if he be but watchful of his advantag
It is dangerous to provoke an unequal enemy to t
fight, or run into such a situation, where we cannot e
pect to escape without a disadvantageous encounter.

It is of unspeakable importance, in order to self knov
edge and self government, to be acquainted with all t
accesses and avenues to sin, and to observe which w
it is that we ourselves too often approach it; and to e
reason and conscience to guard those passes, those usu
inlets to vice, which, if a man once enters, he will find
retreat extremely difficult. (27)

"Watchfulness, which is always necessary, is chie
so when the first assaults are made: for then the enem
is most easily repulsed, if we never suffer him to g
within us, but upon the very first approach draw up o
forces, and fight him without the gate. And this will
more manifest, if we observe by what methods and

grees temptations grow upon us.—The first thing that presents itself to the mind, is a plain single thought; this straight is improved into a strong imagination; that again enforced by a sensible delight; then follow evil motions; and when these are once stirred, there wants nothing but the assent of the will, and then the work is finished. Now the first steps to this are seldom thought worth our care; sometimes not taken notice of, so that the enemy is frequently got close up to us, and even within our trenches, before we observe him."

As men have their particular sins, which do most easily beset them; so they have their particular temptations, which do most easily overcome them. That may be a very great temptation to one, which is none at all to another. And if a man does not know what are his greatest temptations, he must have been a great stranger indeed to the business of self employment.

As the subtle enemy of mankind takes care to draw men gradually into sin, so he usually draws them by degrees into temptation. As he disguises the sin, so he conceals the temptation to it; well knowing, that were they but once sensible of their danger of sin, they would be ready to be on their guard against it. Would we know ourselves thoroughly then, we must get acquainted not only with our most usual temptations, that we be not unawares drawn into sin, but with the previous steps and preparatory circumstances, which make way for those temptations, that we be not drawn unawares into the occasions of sin; for those things which lead us into temptations are to be considered as temptations, as well as those which immediately lead us into sin. And a man that knows himself, will be aware of his remote temptations, as well as the more immediate ones: *e. g.* if he find the company of a passionate man is a temptation, (as Solomon tells us it is, Prov. xxii. 24, 25) he will not only avoid it, but those occasions which may lead him into it. And the petition in the Lord's Prayer makes it as much a man's duty to be upon his guard against temptation, as under it. Nor can a man pray from his heart *that God would* not lead him into temptation, if he take *no care himself to* avoid it.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
With what is he acquainted who rightly knows himself?
To what should we especially attend?
From what do our favourite vices arise?
Over what should we carefully watch?
What should we resolutely avoid?
How may we subdue a criminal inclination?
When is watchfulness especially necessary?
By what methods do temptations grow upon us?
Have men generally particular temptations which most easily overcome them
How does the subtle enemy of mankind draw men into temptation?
How should those things be considered, which lead us into temptation?
Ought we to be as much upon our guard against temptation as under it?

CHAP. IX.

Self Knowledge discovers the secret Prejudices of the Heart.

ANOTHER important branch of self knowledge is, for a man to be acquainted with his own prejudices, or those secret prepossessions of heart, which, though so deep and latent, that he may not be sensible of them, are often so strong and prevalent as to give a mighty, but imperceptible bias to the mind.

There is no one particular that I know of, wherein self knowledge more eminently consists, than it does in this. It being therefore so essential a branch of my subject, and a point to which men seldom pay attention equal to its importance, I beg leave to treat it with a little more precision.

These prejudices of the human mind may be considered with regard to opinions, persons, and things.

1. With regard to opinions.

It is a common observation, but well expressed by a late celebrated writer, "that we set out in life with such poor beginnings of knowledge, and grow up under such remains of superstition and ignorance, such insinuations of pleasure, &c *company* and fashion, such insinuations of pleasure, &c *that it is no wonder*, if men get habits of thinking only *in one way; that these* habits in time grow rigid and confirmed; *and so* their minds come to be overcast with the

prejudices, scarce penetrable by any ray of truth, or light of reason."

There is no man but is more attached to one particular set or scheme of opinions in philosophy, politicks, and religion, than he is to another; I mean, if he hath employed his thoughts at all about them. The question we should examine then, is, how came we by these attachments? Whence are we so fond of these particular notions? Did we come fairly by them? or were they imposed upon us, and dictated to our easy belief, before we were able to judge of them? This is most likely. For the impressions we early receive generally grow up with us, and are those we least care to part with. However, which way soever we come by them, they must be re-examined and brought to the touchstone of sound sense, solid reason, and plain scripture. If they will not bear this, after hard rubbing, they must be dismissed, as no genuine principles of truth, but as counterfeits imposed upon us under the guise and semblance of it.

And as reason and scripture must discover our prejudices to us, so they only can help us to get rid of them. By these are we to rectify, and to these are we to conform, all our opinions and sentiments in religion, as our only standard, exclusive of all other rules, light or authority whatsoever.

And care must further be taken that we do not make scripture and reason bend and buckle to our notions; which will rather confirm our prejudices than cure them. For whatever cannot evidently be proved, without the help of overstrained metaphors, and the arts of sophistry, is much to be suspected; which used to make archbishop Tillotson say, *Non amo argutius in Theologia;* I do not love subtleties in divinity. But,

2. The human mind is very apt to be prejudiced either for or against certain persons, as well as certain sentiments. And as prejudice will lead a man to talk very unreasonably with regard to the latter, so it will lead him to act as unreasonably with regard to the former.

What is the reason, for instance, that we cannot help *having* a more hearty affection for some persons than *others? Is it* from a similarity of taste and temper?

something in their address, that flatters our vanity? Or something in their humour, that hits our fancy? Or something in their conversation, that improves our understanding? Or a certain sweetness of disposition, and agreeableness of manner, that is naturally engaging? Or from benefits received or expected from them? Or from some eminent and distinguished excellency in them? Or from none of these; but something else, we cannot tell what? Such sort of inquiries will show us whether our esteem and affections be rightly placed; or flow from mere instinct, blind prejudice, or something worse.

And so on the other hand, with regard to our disaffection towards any one, or the disgust we have taken against him: if we would know ourselves, we must examine into the bottom of this, and see not only what is the pretended, but the true cause of it; whether it be justifiable, and our resentments duly proportioned to it.—Is his manner of thinking, talking and acting, quite different from mine, and therefore what I cannot approve? Or have I received some real affront or injury from him? Be it so; my continued resentment against him, on either of these accounts, may be owing, notwithstanding, more to some unreasonable prejudice in me, than to any real fault in him.

For as to the former, his way of thinking, talking and acting, may possibly be juster than my own; which the mere force of custom and habit only makes me prefer to his. However, be it ever so wrong, he may not have had the same advantage of improving his understanding, address, and conduct, as I have had; and therefore his defects herein are more excusable. And he may have many other kinds of excellencies which I have not. But he is not only ignorant and unmannered, but unsufferably vain, conceited and overbearing at the same time." Why; that perhaps he cannot help—it is the fault of his nature. He is the object of pity rather than resentment. And had I such a disposition by nature, I should, perhaps, with all my self improvement, find it a difficult *thing to manage.* And therefore, though I can never *choose such a one* for an agreeable companion, yet I *ought not to harbour* a dislike to him, but love and pity,

and pray for him, as a person under a great misfortune; and be thankful that I am not under the same. "But he is quite blind to this fault of his temper, and does not appear to be in the least sensible of it. Why, that is a greater misfortune still; and he ought to be the more pitied. And as to the other pretended ground of disgust, "he hath often offended and injured me," let me consider, 1. Whether any offence was really intended; whether I do not impute that to ill nature, which was only owing to ill manners; or that to design, which proceeded only from ignorance. Do I not take offence before it is given? If so, the fault is mine, and not his. And the resentment I have conceived against him, I ought to turn upon myself. (28) Again, 2. Did I not provoke him to it, when I knew his temper? The fault is still my own. I did, or might know the pride, passion or perverseness of his nature; why then did I exasperate him? A man that would heedlessly rouse a lion, must not expect always so come off so favourably as the hero of La Mancha.—But. 3. Suppose I were not the aggressor; yet, how came I into his company? Who led me into the temptation? He hath acted according to his nature in what he hath done; but I have not acted according to my reason, in laying myself so open to him. I knew him; why did I not shun him, as I would any other dangerous animal that does mischief by instinct? If I must needs put my finger into a wasp's nest, why should I blame them for stinging me? Or, 4. If I could not avoid his company, why did I not arm myself? Why did I venture defenceless into so much danger? Or, 5. Suppose he hath done me a real and undeserved injury, without my fault or provocation; yet does not my discontent aggravate it? Does it not appear greater to me, than it does to any body else? or than it will to me, after the present ferment is over? And lastly, after all, must I never forgive? How shall I be able to repeat the Lord's prayer, or read our Saviour's comment upon it, Matt. vi. 14, 15, with an unforgiving temper? Do I not hope to be forgiven *ten thousand* talents; and cannot I forgive my fellow servant *thirty* pence? When I know not but he hath repented, and GOD hath forgiven him, whose

giveness I want infinitely more than my greatest enemy does mine? (29)

Such considerations are of great use to soften our prejudices against persons; and at once to discover the true spring, find prevent the bad effects of them. And happy would it be for a christian, could he but call to mind and apply to his relief, half the good things which that excellent heathen emperor and philosopher, Marcus Antoninus, could say upon this subject. Some of which I have, for the benefit of the English reader, extracted, and thrown into the margin. (30)

3. The mind is apt to be prejudiced against or in favour of certain things and actions, as well as certain sentiments and persons.

Do you not sometimes find dull, disagreeable ideas annexed to certain places, seasons, or employments, which give you a secret aversion to them? These arise from the remembrance of some unpleasing incidents you have heretofore met with, and which you apprehend may again befal you on such occasions. But they are nothing more than the mere misrepresentations of fancy; and ought to be repelled, because they will be apt to lead you to neglect the duties of your character.

If therefore you find in yourself a secret disinclination to any particular action or duty, and the mind begins to cast about for excuses and reasons to justify the neglect of it, consider the matter well: go to the bottom of that reluctance, and search out what it is that gives the mind this aversion to it. Whether it be the thing or action itself, or some discouraging circumstances that may attend it; or some disagreeable consequences that may possibly flow from it; or your supposed unfitness for it at present. Why, all these things may be only imaginary. And to neglect a plain and positive duty upon such considerations, shows that you are governed by appearances more than realities; by fancy more than reason, and by inclination more than conscience.

But let fancy muster up all the discouraging circumstances, and set them in the most formidable light, to bar your way to a supposed duty; for instance, "It is very *difficult; I want* capacity, at least am so indisposed to it

at present, that I shall make nothing of it; and then it will be attended with danger to my person, reputation, or peace; and the opposition I am like to meet with is great, &c." But after all, is the call of Providence clear? Is the thing a plain duty? Such as reason, conscience, and scripture, your office, character, or personal engagements, call upon you to discharge? If so, all the aforesaid objections are vain and delusive; and you have nothing to do but to summon your courage, and, in dependence on divine help, to set about the business immediately, and in good earnest, and in the best and wisest manner you can; and you may depend upon it you will find the greatest difficulty to lie only in the first attempt; these frightful appearances to be all visionary, the mere figments of fancy, turning lambs into lions, and mole hills into mountains; and that nothing but sloth, folly and self indulgence thus set your imagination on work to deter you from a plain duty. Your heart would deceive you, but you have found out the cheat, and do not be imposed upon. (31)

Again, suppose the thing done; consider how it will look then. Take a view of it as past; and, whatever pains it may cost you, think whether it will not be abundantly recompensed by the inward peace and pleasure, which arise from a consciousness of having acted right. It certainly will. And the difficulties you now dread, will enhance your future satisfaction. (32) But think again how you will bear the reflections of your own mind, if you wilfully neglect a plain and necessary duty; whether this will not occasion you much more trouble than all the pains you might be at in performing it. And a wise man will always determine himself by the end; or by such a retrospective view of things, considered as past.

Again, on the other hand, if you find a strong propensity to any particular action, examine that with the like impartiality. Perhaps it is what neither your reason nor conscience can fully approve. And yet every motive to it is strongly urged, and every objection to it slighted.— Sense and appetite grow importunate and clamorous, and want to lead, while reason remonstrates in vain. But turn not aside from that faithful and friendly monitor,

whilst with a low, still voice, she addresses you in the soft but earnest language: "Hear me, I beseech you, but this one word more. The action is indeed out of character; what I shall never approve. The pleasure of it is a great deal overrated; you will certainly be disappointed. It is a false appearance that now deceives you. And what will you think of yourself when it is past, and you come to reflect seriously on the matter? Believe it, you will then wish you had taken me for your counsellor, instead of those enemies of mine, your lusts and passions, which have so often misled you, though you know I never did."

Such short recollections as these, and a little leisure to take a view of the nature and consequences of things or actions, before we reject or approve them, will prevent much false judgment and bad conduct; and by degrees wear off the prejudices which fancy has fixed in the mind, either for or against any particular action; teach us to distinguish between things and their appearances; strip them of those false colours that so often deceive us; correct the sallies of the imagination, and leave the reins in the hand of reason.

Before I dismiss this head, I must observe, that some of our strongest prejudices arise from an excessive self esteem, or too great a complacency in our own good sense and understanding. Philatus in every thing shows himself well satisfied with his own wisdom; which makes him very impatient of contradiction, and gives him a distaste to all who shall presume to oppose their judgment to his in any thing. He had rather persevere in a mistake than retract it, lest his judgment should suffer; not considering that his ingenuity and good sense suffer much more by such obstinacy. The fullness of his self sufficiency makes him blind to those imperfections, which every one can see in him but himself. So that, however wise, sincere and friendly, however gentle and seasonable your remonstrance may be, he takes it immediately *to proceed* from ill nature or ignorance in you, but from *no fault in him.*

Seneca, I remember, tells us a remarkable story, which *very well illustrates* this matter. Writing to his friend

us, "My wife (says he) keeps Harpastes in her still, who, you know, is a sort of family fool, and umbrance upon us. For my part, I am far from ; any pleasure in such prodigies. If I have a mind ert myself with a fool, I have not far to go for one; laugh at myself. This silly girl, all on a sudden, ır eye-sight; and (which perhaps may seem incred- ıut it is very true) she does not know she is blind; every now and then desiring her governess to lead ıroad, saying the house is dark.—Now what we at in this poor creature, you may observe happens all. No man knows that he is covetous or insatia- Yet with this difference; the blind seek somebody d them, but we are content to wander without a . But why do we thus deceive ourselves? The e is not without us, but fixed deep within. And ore is the cure so difficult, because we do not know 'e are sick."

QUESTIONS.

ı the subject of this chapter?
ı said of the prejudices or secret prepossessions of the heart?
ay the prejudices of the human mind be considered?
ı generally more attached to one particular set of opinions in philoso- , politicks, and religion, than to any other?
uestion should we ask, in regard to such attachments?
t test should we bring them?
hould we take care to avoid?
ı much to be suspected?
ffect has prejudice for or against certain persons?
ort of inquiries will show us whether our esteem and affections be ıtly placed?
ght we to examine ourselves in regard to our disaffection towards any ?
eelings should we cherish towards those whose deportment is disgust- ?
uestions should we ask ourselves, in regard to those who we say have ıdged and injured us?
should we do when we find in ourselves a secret disinclination to any ticular action or duty, and a disposition to excuse or justify the neg- t of it?
ıpparent difficulties to deter us from the discharge of a plain duty?
requently sets the imagination at work to deter us from such a duty?
ill a wise man always determine himself?
hould we do when we find a strong propensity to any particular action!
hence do some of our stronger prejudices arise?

CHAP. X.

The Necessity and means of knowing our Natural T per.

ANOTHER very important branch of self knowledg the knowledge of those governing passions or disposit of the mind, which generally form what we call a m natural temper.

The difference of natural tempers seems to be chi owing to the different degrees of influence the sev passions have upon the mind. e. g. If the passions are ger and soon raised, we say the man is of a warm t per; if more sluggish and slowly raised, he is of a temper; according as anger, malice or ambition prev he is of a fierce, churlish, or haughty temper; the in ence of the softer passions of love, pity, and benevole forms a sweet, sympathizing and courteous temper; when all the passions are duly poised, and the mil and pleasing ones prevail, they make what is commo called a quite good natured man.

So that it is the prevalence or predominance of particular passion, which gives the turn or tincture man's temper, by which he is distinguished, and for wh he is loved and esteemed, or shunned and despised others.

Nor what this is, those we converse with are soon sible of. They presently see the faults of our temp and order their behaviour accordingly. If they are w and well mannered, they will avoid touching the str which they know will jar and raise a discord within If they are our enemies, they will do it on purpose to us on tormenting ourselves. And our friends we m suffer sometimes with a gentle hand to touch it, either way of pleasant raillery or faithful advice.

But a man must be greatly unacquainted with hims if he is ignorant of his predominant passion, or dist guishing temper, when every one observes it. And how common is this piece of self ignorance. The t *apostles, James* and John, discovered it in that very

tion wherein they meant to express nothing but a hearty zeal for their Master's honour: which made him tell them that they knew not what manner of spirit they were of. Luke ix. 5. i. e. that instead of a principle of love and genuine zeal for him, they were at that time governed by a spirit of pride, revenge and cruelty; and yet knew it not. And that the apostle John should be liable to this censure, whose temper seemed to be all love and sweetness, is a memorable instance how difficult a thing it is for a man at all times to know his own spirit; and that that passion, which seems to have the least power over his mind, may on some occasions insensibly gain a criminal ascendant there.

The necessity of a perfect knowledge of our reigning passions appears further from hence; that they not only give a tincture to the temper, but to the understanding also, and throw a strong bias on the judgment. They have much the same effect upon the eye of the mind, as some distempers have upon that of the body. If they do not put it out, they weaken it, or throw false colours before it, and make it form a wrong judgment of things; and, in short, are the source of those forementioned prejudices, which so often abuse the human understanding.

Whatever the different passions themselves that reign in the mind may be owing to, whether to the different texture of the bodily organs, or the different quantity of motion of the animal spirits, or to the native turn and cast of the soul itself; yet certain it is, that men's different ways of thinking are much according to the predominance of their different passions; and especially with regard to religion. Thus, e. g. we see melancholy people are apt to throw too much gloom upon their religion, and represent in a very uninviting and unlovely view, as all austerity and mortification; while they who are governed by the more gay and cheerful passions, are apt to run into the other extreme, and too much to mingle the pleasures of sense with those of religion; and are as much too lax, as the others are too severe. And thus, by the prejudice or bias of their respective passions, or the force of their natural temper, they are led into different mistakes.

"So that would a man know himself, he must study his natural temper, his constitutional inclinations, and favourite passions; for by these a man's judgment is easily perverted, and a wrong bias hung upon his mind; these are the inlets of prejudice; the unguarded avenues of the mind, by which a thousand errours and secret faults find admission, without being observed or taken notice of."

And that we may more easily come at the knowledge of our predominant affections, let us consider what outward events do most impress and move us, and in what manner. What is it that usually creates the greatest pain or pleasure in the mind? And as for pain, a stoick indeed may tell us, "that we must keep things at a distance; let nothing that is outward come within us; let externals be externals still." But the human make will scarcely bear the rigour of that philosophy. Outward things, after all, will impress and affect us; and there is no harm in this, provided they do not get the possession of us, overset our reason, or lead us to act unbecoming a man or a Christian. And one advantage we may reap from hence is, the manner or degree in which outward things impress us, may lead us into a better acquaintance with ourselves, discover to us our weak side, and the passions which most predominate in us.

Our pleasures will likewise discover our reigning passions, and the true temper and disposition of the soul.—If it be captivated by the pleasures of sin, it is a sign its prevailing taste is very vicious and corrupt; if with the pleasures of sense, very low and sordid; if imaginary pleasures, and the painted scenes of fancy and romance do most entertain it, the soul hath then a trifling turn; if the pleasures of science or intellectual improvements are those it is most fond of, it has then a noble and refined taste; but if its chief satisfaction is derived from religion and divine contemplation, it has then its true and proper taste; its temper is as it should be, pure, divine, and heavenly; provided these satisfactions spring from a truly *religious principle*, free from that superstition, bigotry *and enthusiasm*, under which it is often disguised.

And thus, by carefully observing what it is that gives the mind the greatest pain and torment, or the greatest pleasure and entertainment, we come at the knowledge of its reigning passions, and prevailing temper and disposition.

"Include thyself, then, O my soul, within the compass of thine own heart; if it be not large, it is deep, and thou wilt there find exercise enough. Thou wilt never be able to sound it; it cannot be known but by Him, who tries the thoughts and reins. But dive into the subject as deep as thou canst. Examine thyself; and this knowledge of that which passes within thee, will be of more use to thee, than the knowledge of all that passes in the world. Concern not thyself with the wars and quarrels of publick or private persons. Take cognizance of those contests which are between thy flesh and thy spirit; betwixt the law of thy members, and that of thy understanding. Appease those differences. Teach thy flesh to be in subjection. Replace reason on its throne; and give it piety for its counsellor. Tame thy passions, and bring them under bondage. Put thy little state in good order. Govern wisely and holily those numerous people which are contained in so little a kingdom; that is to say, that multitude of affections, thoughts, opinions and passions which are in thine heart."

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
To what is the difference of our natural tempers chiefly owing?
What gives the turn or tincture to a man's temper, by which he is distinguished?
What is a common piece of self ignorance?
What instance of it is given from the bible?
What effect have our reigning passions on the understanding?
What effect has the predominance of particular passions upon men's views of religion?
What must a man do to know himself?
How may we come at the knowledge of our predominant affections?
What discovers a temper pure, divine, and heavenly?
What is more important than the knowledge of all that passes in the world?
What should we govern wisely and holily?

CHAP. XI.

Concerning the secret Springs of our Actions.

ANOTHER considerable branch of self acquaintance i the knowledge of the true motives and secret springs our actions.

This will sometimes cost us much pains to acquire.- But for want of it, we shall be in danger of passing false judgment upon our actions, and of entertaining wrong opinion of our conduct.

It is not only very possible, but very common, for me to be ignorant of the chief inducements of their beha iour; and to imagine they act from one motive, whil they are apparently governed by another. If we exan ine our views and look into our hearts narrowly, we sha find that they more frequently deceive us in this respe than we are aware of; by persuading us that we are go erned by much better motives than we really are. Tl honour of GOD, and the interest of religion, may be tl open and avowed motives; whilst secular interest ar secret vanity may be the hidden and true ones. Whil we think we are serving God, we may be only sacrifi ing to Mammon. We may, like Jehu, boast our ze for the Lord, when we are only animated by the heat our natural passions;* may cover a censorious spirit u der a cloak of piety; and giving admonition to othe may be only giving vent to our spleen.

Many come to the place of publick worship, out of cu tom or curiosity, who would be thought to come thith only out of conscience. And whilst their external an professed view is to serve GOD, and gain good to the souls, their secret and inward motive is only to sho themselves to advantage, or to avoid singularity, an prevent others making observations on their absence.- Mnificence and almsgiving may often proceed from principle of pride and party spirit, when it may appe *to be the effect* of pure piety and charity; and seemin *acts of friendship* from a mercenary motive.

*2 Kings, x. 16.

By thus disguising our motives, we may impose upon men, but at the same time we are imposing upon ourselves; and whilst we are deceiving others, our own hearts deceive us. And of all impostures, self deception is the most dangerous, because least suspected.

Now, unless we examine this point narrowly, we shall never come to the bottom of it; and unless we come at the true spring and real motive of our actions, we shall never be able to form a right judgment of them; and they may appear very different in our own eye, and in the eye of the world, from what they do in the eye of GOD. For the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.* And hence it is, that that which is highly esteemed among men, is, oftentimes, abomination in the sight of GOD.† Every way of a man is right in his own eyes; but the Lord pondereth the heart.‡

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is another considerable branch of self acquaintance?
Is it easy to acquire this?
To what danger will the want of it expose us?
Of what are men often ignorant?
In regard to what do our hearts frequently deceive us?
What may we falsely suppose to be zeal for the Lord?
What instance of this false zeal is given from the bible?
By what may we cover a censorious spirit?
What leads many to the place of publick worship, who would be thought to go only out of conscience?
From what does munificence and almsgiving often proceed?
From what do seeming acts of friendship often spring?
How may we impose upon ourselves?
Why is self deception the most dangerous of all impostures?
In what respect is it said, that the Lord seeth not as man seeth?

CHAP. XII.

Every one that knows himself, is in a particular manner sensible how far he is governed by a thirst for Applause.

ANOTHER thing necessary to unfold a man's heart to *himself, is to consider* what is his appetite for fame, and *by what means* he seeks to gratify it.

*1 Sam. xvi. 7. †Luke xvi. 15. ‡Prov. xxi. 2.

This passion in particular having always so main a stroke, and oftentimes so unsuspected an influence on the most important parts of our conduct, a perfect acquaintance with it is a very material branch of self knowledge, and therefore requires a distinct consideration.

Emulation, like the other passions of the human mind, shows itself much more plainly, and works much more strongly in some than it does in others. It is in itself innocent; and was planted in our natures for very wise ends, and if kept under proper regulations, is capable of serving very excellent purposes; otherwise it degenerates into a mean and criminal ambition.

When a man finds something within him that pushes him on to excel in worthy deeds, or in actions truly good and virtuous, and pursues that design with a steady, unaffected ardour, without reserve or falsehood, it is a true sign of a noble spirit. For that love of praise can never be criminal that excites and enables a man to do a great deal more good than he could do without it. And perhaps there never was a fine genius or a noble spirit, that rose above the common level, and distinguished itself by high attainments in what is truly excellent, but was secretly, and perhaps insensibly, prompted by the impulse of this passion.

But, on the contrary, if a man's views centre only in the applause of others, whether it be deserved or not; if he pants after popularity and fame, not regarding how he comes by it; if his passion for praise urge him to stretch himself beyond the line of his capacity, and to attempt things to which he is unequal; to condescend to mean arts and low dissimulation for the sake of a name; and in a sinister, indirect way, sue hard for a little incense, not caring from whom he receives it, his ambition then becomes vanity. And if it excite a man to wicked attempts, make him willing to sacrifice the esteem of all wise and good men to the acclamations of a mob; to overleap the bounds of decency and truth, and break through the obligations of honour and virtue, it is then not only vanity, but vice; and vice the most destructive to the peace and happiness of human society, and which

of all others hath made the greatest havock and devastation among men.

What an instance have we here of the wide difference between common opinion and truth? That a vice so big with mischief and misery should be mistaken for a virtue! And that they who have been most infamous for it should be crowned with laurels, even by those who have been ruined by it; and have those laurels perpetuated by the common consent of men, through after ages! Seneca's judgment of Alexander is certainly more agreeable to truth than the common opinion; who called him "a publick cut-throat rather than a hero; and who, in seeking only to be a terror to mankind, arose to no greater an excellence than what belonged to the most hurtful and hateful animals on earth." (33)

Certain it is, that these false heroes, who seek their glory from the destruction of their own species, are of all men most ignorant of themselves; and by this wicked ambition entail infamy and curses upon their name, instead of that immortal glory they pursued. According to the prophet's words: wo to him who coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high; that he may be delivered from the power of evil. Thou hast consulted shame to thine house, by cutting off many people: and hast sinned against thy soul.* (34)

No man can truly know himself till he be acquainted with this, which is so often the secret and unperceived spring of his actions, and observes how far it governs him in his conversation and conduct. Virtue and real excellence will rise to view, though they be not mounted on the wings of ambition, which, by soaring too high, procures but a more fatal fall.

And to correct the irregularity and extravagance of this passion, let us but reflect how airy and unsubstantial a pleasure the highest gratifications of it afford; how many cruel mortifications it exposes us to, by awakening the envy of others; to what meanness it often makes us submit; how frequently it loseth its end by pursuing it with too much ardour; and how much more solid pleasure the approbation of conscience will yield, than the ac-

*Hab. ii. 9, 10.

clamations of ignorant and mistaken men, who, judging by externals only, cannot know our true character; and whose commendations a wise man would rather despise than court. "Examine but the size of people's sense, and the condition of their understandings, and you will never be fond of popularity, nor afraid of censure; nor solicitous what judgment they may form of you, who know not how to judge rightly of themselves."

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is another thing necessary to unfold a man's heart to himself?
What passion has often an unsuspected influence on the most important parts of our conduct?
Does emulation work in all alike?
How may it be regarded in itself?
When is it capable of serving excellent purposes?
When does it become a mean and criminal ambition?
What is a true sign of a noble spirit?
When does ambition become vanity?
When does it become a vice, destructive to the peace and happiness of human society?
What is an instance of the wide difference between common opinion and truth?
What was Seneca's opinion of Alexander?
Who, of all men most ignorant of themselves, entail infamy and curses upon their names?
How may we correct the irregularity and extravagance of ambition?

CHAP. XIII.

What kind of Knowledge we are already furnished with, and what degree of Esteem we set upon it.

A man can never rightly know himself, unless he examines into his knowledge of other things.

We must consider then the knowledge we have; and whether we do not set too high a price upon it, and too great a value upon ourselves on the account of it; of what real use it is to us, and what effect it has upon us; whether it does not make us too stiff, unsociable, and assuming; testy and supercilious, and ready to despise others for their supposed ignorance. If so, our knowledge, be it what it will, does us more harm than good. We were better without it; ignorance itself would not render u

so ridiculous. Such a temper, with all our knowledge, shows that we know not ourselves.

"A man is certainly proud of that knowledge he despises others for the want of."

How common is it for some men to be fond of appearing to know more than they do, and of seeming to be thought men of knowledge! To which end they exhaust their fund almost in all companies, to outshine the rest. So that in two or three conversations they are drawn dry, and you see to the bottom of them much sooner than you could at first imagine. And even that torrent of learning, which they pour out upon you at first so unmercifully, rather confounds than satisfies you; their visible aim is not to inform your judgment, but display their own; you have many things to query and except against, but their loquacity gives you no room; and their good sense, set off to so much advantage, strikes a modest man dumb. If you insist upon your right to examine, they retreat either in confusion or equivocation; and, like the cuttle fish, throw a large quantity of ink behind them, that you may not see where to pursue.—Whence this foible flows is obvious enough. Self knowledge would soon correct it.

But as some ignorantly affect to be more knowing, so others vainly affect to be more ignorant than they are; who, to show they have greater insight and penetration than other men, insist upon the absolute uncertainty of science; will dispute even first principles; grant nothing as certain, and so run into downright Pyrrhonism; the too common effect of abstracted debates excessively refined. (35)

Every one is apt to set the greatest value upon that kind of knowledge, in which he imagines he himself most excels; and to undervalue all others in comparison of it. There wants some certain rule then, by which some men's knowledge is to be tried, and the value of it estimated. And let it be this—"That is the best and most valuable kind of knowledge, that is most subservient to the best *ends; i. e. which* tends to make a man wiser and better *or more agreeable* and useful, both to himself and others *For knowledge is* but a means that relates to some

And as all means are to be judged of by the excellency of the end, and their expediency to produce it; so that must be the best knowledge that hath the most direct tendency to promote the best ends, viz: a man's own true happiness, and that of others; in which the glory of GOD, the ultimate end, is ever necessarily comprised.

Now, if we were to judge of the several kinds of science by this rule, we should find, 1. Some of them to be very hurtful and pernicious; as tending to pervert the true end of knowledge; to ruin a man's own happiness, and make him more injurious to society. Such is the knowledge of vice, the various temptations to it, and the secret ways of practicing it; especially the arts of dissimulation, fraud and dishonesty. 2. Others will be found unprofitable and useless. As those parts of knowledge, which, though they may take up much time and pains to acquire, yet answer no valuable purpose; and serve only for amusement, and the entertainment of the imagination. For instance, an acquaintance with plays, novels, games, and modes, in which a man may be very critical and expert, and yet not a whit the wiser or more useful man. 3. Other kinds of knowledge are good only relatively, or conditionally, and may be more useful to one than to another, viz: a skill in a man's particular occupation or calling, on which his credit, livelihood, or usefulness in the world depends. And as this kind of knowledge is valuable in proportion to its end, so it ought to be cultivated with a diligence and esteem answerable to that. Lastly, other kinds of knowledge are good, absolutely and universally, viz: the knowledge of GOD and ourselves; the nature of our final happiness and the way to it. This is equally necessary to all. And how thankful should we be, that we, who live under the light of the gospel, and enjoy that light in its perfection and purity, have so many happy means and opportunities of attaining this most useful and necessary kind of knowledge.

A man can never understand himself then, till he makes a right estimate of his knowledge; till he examines what kind of knowledge he values himself most upon, and *most diligently cultivates*; how high a value he sets upon

; what good it does him; what effect it hath upon him; hat he is the better for it; what end it answers now, r what it is likely to answer hereafter.

There is nothing in which a man's self ignorance dis- vers itself more, than in the esteem he hath for his un- erstanding, or for himself on the account of it. It is a ite and true observation, that empty things make the ost sound. Men of the least knowledge are most apt make a show of it, and to value themselves upon it; hich is very visible in forward, confident youth, raw, nceited academicks, and those who, uneducated in eir childhood, betake themselves in later life to read- g, without taste or judgment, only as an accomplish- ent, and to make a show of scholarship; who have just arned enough to spoil company, and render themselves idiculous, but not enough to make either themselves or hers at all the wiser.

But besides the forementioned kinds of knowledge, ere is another, which is commonly called false knowl- lge; which, though it often imposes upon men under e show and semblance of true knowledge, is really orse than ignorance. Some men have learned a great any things, and have taken a great deal of pains to arn them, and stand very high in their own opinion on count of them, which yet they must unlearn before ey are truly wise. They have been at a vast expense time, and pains, and patience, to heap together, and confirm themselves in a set of wrong notions, which ey lay up in their minds as a fund of valuable knowl- lge; which if they try by the foremention rules, viz: he tendency they have to make them wiser and better, more useful and beneficial to others," will be found be worth just nothing at all.

Beware of this false knowledge. For as there is noth- g of which men are more obstinately tenacious, so there nothing that renders them more vain, or more averse self knowledge. Of all things, men are most fond of eir wrong notions.

The apostle Paul often speaks of these men, and their lf sufficiency, in very poignant terms; who, though ey seem *wise*, yet (says he) must become fools before

they are wise.* Though they think they know a gr deal, know nothing yet as they ought to know.† E deceive themselves, by thinking themselves somethi when they are nothing.‡ And whilst they desire to teachers of others, understand not what they say, r whereof they affirm.§ And want themselves to be tau what are the first rudiments and principles of wisdom

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
Into what must a man examine, rightly to know himself?
When does our knowledge do us more harm than good?
What temper shows that we do not know ourselves?
Of what is a man certainly proud?
Of what are some men fond?
What would correct this foible?
What do some vainly affect?
On what is every one apt to set the greatest value?
By what rule may men's knowledge be estimated?
What kinds of knowledge are hurtful and pernicious?
What kinds are unprofitable and useless?
What kinds are good only relatively or conditionally?
With what degree of diligence should those which are good only relatively conditionally, be pursued?
What kinds are good absolutely or universally?
For what should those who live under the light of the gospel be pe thankful?
What questions should a man ask himself in regard to his knowledge?
In what does a man's self ignorance especially discover itself?
Who are most apt to make a show of their knowledge?
What is worse than ignorance?
What renders men vain and averse to self knowledge?
Of what are men most fond?
How does St. Paul speak of certain men?

CHAP. XIV.

Concerning the Knowledge, Guard, and Government the Thoughts.

ANOTHER part of self knowledge consists in a due quaintance with our own thoughts, and the inward wo ings of the imagination.

The right government of the thoughts requires *small art, vigilance* and resolution. But it is a mat

*1 Cor. iii. 18. †1 Cor. viii. 2. ‡Gal. vi. 3. §1 Tim. i. 7. ||Rom.

of such vast importance to the peace and improvement of the mind, that it is worth while to be at some pains about it. A man that hath so numerous and turbulent a family to govern as his own thoughts, which are too apt to be at the command of his passions and appetites, ought not to be long from home. If he be, they will soon grow mutinous and disorderly under the conduct of those two headstrong guides, and raise great clamours and disturbances, and sometimes on the slightest occasions. And a more dreadful scene of misery can hardly be imagined, than that which is occasioned by such a tumult and uproar within, when a raging conscience or inflamed passions are let loose without check or control. A city in flames, or the mutiny of a drunken crew on board, who have murdered the captain, and are butchering one another, are but faint emblems of it. The torment of the mind, under such an insurrection and merciless ravage of the passions, is not easy to be conceived. The most revengeful man cannot wish his enemy a greater.

Of what vast importance, then, is it for a man to watch over his thoughts, in order to a right government of them; to consider what kind of thoughts find the easiest admission, in what manner they insinuate themselves, and upon what occasions!

It was an excelleut rule which a wise heathen prescribed to himself, in his private meditations: Manage (saith he) all your actions and thoughts in such a manner as if you were just going out of the world. Again (saith he) a man is seldom, if ever, unhappy for not knowing the thoughts of others; but he that does not attend to the motions of his own, is certainly miserable. (36)

It may be worth our while then to discuss this matter a little more precisely; and consider, 1. What kind of thoughts are to be excluded or rejected. And, 2. What ought to be indulged and entertained.

1. Some thoughts ought to be immediately banished as soon as they have found entrance. And if we are often troubled with them, the safest way will be to keep a good guard on the avenues of the mind by which they enter, and avoid those occasions which commonly excite

them. For sometimes it is much easier to prevent a bad thought entering the mind, than to get rid of it when it is entered.—More particularly,

1. Watch against all fretful and discontented thoughts, which do but chafe and corrode the mind to no purpose. To harbour these, is to do yourself more injury than it is in the power of your greatest enemy to do you. It is equally a Christian's interest and duty to learn, in whatsoever state he is, therewith to be content.*

2. Harbour not too anxious and apprehensive thoughts. By giving way to tormenting fears, suspicions of some approaching danger or troublesome event, we not only anticipate, but double the evil we fear; and undergo much more from the apprehension of it before it comes, than from the whole weight of it when present. This is a great, but common weakness, which a man should endeavour to arm himself against by such kind of reflections as these:—"Are not all these events under the certain direction of a wise Providence? If they befal me, they are then that share of suffering which GOD hath appointed me; and which he expects I should bear as a Christian. How often hath my timorous heart magnified former trials, which I found to be less in reality than they appeared upon their approach. And perhaps the formidable aspect they put on, is only a stratagem of the great enemy of my best interest, designed on purpose to divert me from some point of my duty, or to draw me into some sin to avoid them. However, why should I torment myself to no purpose? The pain and affliction the dreaded evil will give me when it comes, is of GOD's sending; the pain I feel in the apprehension of it before it comes, is of my own procuring. Whereby I often make my sufferings more than double; for this overplus of them, which I bring upon myself, is often greater than that measure of them which the hand of Providence immediately brings upon me."

3. Dismiss as soon as may be, all angry and wrathful thoughts. These will but canker and corrode the mind, *and dispose it to* the worst temper in the world, viz. that *of fixed malice and* revenge. Anger may steal into the

*Philip. iv. 11.

heart of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom o fools.* Make all the most candid allowances for the of fender. Consider his natural temper. Turn your ange into pity. Repeat 1 Cor. xiii. Think of the patienc and meekness of Christ, and the petition in the Lord' prayer; and how much you stand in need of forgivenes yourself, both from GOD and man; how fruitless, hov foolish is indulged resentment; how tormenting to your self. You have too much good nature willingly to giv others so much torment; and why should you give i yourself? You are commanded to love your neighbou as yourself, but not forbidden to love yourself as much And why should you do yourself that injury, which you enemy would be glad to do you? (37)

But, above all, be sure to set a guard on the tongu whilst the fretful mood is upon you. The least spark may break out into a conflagration, when cherished by a resentful heart, and fanned by the wind of an angry breath. Aggravating expressions at such a time, are like oil thrown upon flames, which always makes them rage the more. Especially,

4. Banish all malignant and revengeful thoughts. A spirit of revenge is the very spirit of the devil, than which nothing makes a man more like him, and nothing can be more opposite to the temper, which Christianity was designed to promote. If your revenge be not satisfied it will give you torment now; if it be, it will give you greater hereafter. None is a greater self tormentor than a malicious and revengeful man, who turns the poison o his own temper in upon himself. (38)

5. Drive from the mind all silly, trifling, and unreasonable thoughts; which sometimes get into it we know not how, and seize and possess it before we are aware and hold it in empty, idle amusements, that yield neither pleasure nor profit, and turn to no manner of account in the world; only consume time, and prevent a better employment of the mind. And indeed there is little difference whether we spend the time in sleep, or in these waking dreams. Nay, if the thoughts which thus insensibly steal upon you be not altogether absurd and

*Eccl. vii. 9.

whimsical, yet if they be impertinent and unseasonable they ought to be dismissed, because they keep out better company.

6. Cast out all wild and extravagant thoughts, all vain and fantastical imaginations. Suffer not your thoughts to roam upon things that never were, and perhaps never will be; to give you a visionary pleasure in the prospect of what you have not the least reason to hope, or a needless pain in the apprehension of what you have not the least reason to fear. The truth is, next to a clear conscience and a sound judgment, there is not a greater blessing than a regular and well governed imagination, to be able to view things as they are, in their true light and proper colours; and to distinguish the false images that are painted on the fancy, from the representations of truth and reason. For how common a thing is it for men before they are aware, to confound reason and fancy, truth and imagination together? to take the flashes of the animal spirits for the light of evidence; and think they believe things to be true or false, when they only fancy them to be so? and fancy them to be so, because they would have them so? Not considering that mere fancy is only the *ignis fatuus* of the mind; which often appears brightest, when the mind is most covered with darkness, and will be sure to lead them astray, who follow it as their guide. Near akin to these are,

7. Romantick and chimerical thoughts. By which I mean that kind of wild-fire, which the briskness of the animal spirit sometimes suddenly flashes on the mind, and excites images that are so extremely ridiculous and absurd, that one can scarcely forbear wondering how they could get admittance. These random flights of the fancy are soon gone; and herein differ from that castle building of the imagination before mentioned, which is a more settled amusement. But these are too incoherent and senseless to be of long continuance; and are the maddest sallies, and the most rampant reveries of the fancy that can be. I know not whether my reader understands *now* what I mean; but if he attentively regards *all that* passes through his mind, perhaps he may *hereafter, by* experience.

8. Repel all impure and lascivious thoughts, which taint and pollute the mind; and though hid from men, are known to GOD, in whose eye they are abominable. Our Saviour warns us against these as a kind of spiritual fornication,* and inconsistent with that purity of heart which his gospel requires.

9. Take care how you too much indulge gloomy and melancholy thoughts. Some are disposed to see every thing in the worst light. A black cloud hangs hovering over their minds; which, when it falls in showers through their eyes, is dispersed; and all within is serene again. This is often purely mechanical, and owing either to some fault in the bodily constitution, or some accidental disorder in the animal frame. However, one that consults the peace of his own mind, will be upon his guard against this, which so often robs him of it.

10. On the other hand, let not the imagination be too sprightly and triumphant. Some are as unreasonably exalted, as others are depressed, and the same person at different times often runs into both extremes; according to the different temper and flow of the animal spirits.—And therefore the thoughts, which so eagerly crowd into the mind at such times, ought to be suspected and well guarded; otherwise they will impose upon our judgments, and lead us to form such a notion of ourselves and of things, as we shall soon see fit to alter, when the mind is in a more settled and sedate frame.

Before we let our thoughts judge of things, we must set reason to judge our thoughts; for they are not always in a proper condition to execute that office. We do not believe the character which a man gives us of another, unless we have a good opinion of his own; so neither should we believe the verdict which the mind pronounces, till we first examine whether it be impartial and unbiassed; whether it be in a proper temper to judge, and have proper lights to judge by. The want of this previous act of self judgment, is the cause of much self deception and false judgment.

Lastly, with abhorrence reject immediately all profane *and blasphemous* thoughts; which are sometimes sudden

*Matt. v. 28.

ly injected into the mind, we know not how, though we may give a pretty good guess from whence. And all those thoughts which are apparently temptations and inducements to sin, our Lord hath, by his example, taught us to treat in this manner.*

These then are the thoughts we should carefully guard against. And as they will (especially some of them) be frequently insinuating themselves into the heart, remember to set reason at the door of it to guard the passage, and bar their entrance, or drive them out forthwith when entered; not only as impertinent, but mischievous intruders.

But, II. There are other kinds of thoughts which we ought to indulge, and with great care and diligence retain and improve.

Whatever thoughts give the mind a rational or religious pleasure, and tend to improve the heart and understanding, are to be favoured, often recalled, and carefully cultivated. Nor should we dismiss them, till they have made some impressions on the mind, which are likely to abide there.

And to bring the mind into a habit of recovering, retaining, and improving such thoughts, two things are necessary.

1. To habituate ourselves to a close and rational way of thinking. And, 2. To moral reflections and religious contemplations.

1. To prepare and dispose the mind for the entertainment of good and useful thoughts, we must take care to accustom it to a close and rational way of thinking.

When you have started a good thought, pursue it; do not presently lose sight of it, or suffer any trifling suggestion that may intervene to divert you from it. Dismiss it not till you have sifted and exhausted it; and well considered the several consequences and inferences that result from it. However, retain not the subject any longer than you find your thoughts run freely upon it; for *to confine them to it* when it is quite worn out, is to give *them an unnatural* bent, without sufficient employment, *which will make them flag*, or be more apt to run off t *omething else.*

*Matt. iv. 10.

And to keep the mind intent on the subject you think of, you must be at some pains to recal and refix your desultory and rambling thoughts. Lay open the subject in as many lights and views as it is capable of being represented in. Clothe your best ideas in pertinent and well chosen words, deliberately pronounced; or commit them to writing.

Whatever be the subject, admit of no inferences from it, but what you see plain and natural. This is the way to furnish the mind with true and solid knowledge. As, on the contrary, false knowledge proceeds from not understanding the subject, or drawing inferences from it which are forced and unnatural; and allowing to those precarious inferences, or consequences drawn from them, the same degree of credibility, as to the most rational and best established principles.

Beware of a superficial, slight, or confused view of things. Go to the bottom of them, and examine the foundation, and be satisfied with none but clear and distinct ideas (when they can be had) in every thing you read, hear or think of. For resting in imperfect and obscure ideas, is the source of much confusion and mistake.

Accustom yourself to speak naturally, pertinently and rationally, on all subjects, and you will soon learn to think so on the best; especially if you often converse with those persons that speak, and those authors that write in that manner.

Such a regulation and right management of your thoughts and rational powers, will be of great and general advantage to you, in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and a good guard against the levities and frantick sallies of the imagination. Nor will you be sensible of any disadvantage attending it, exceping one, viz: its making you more sensible of the weakness and ignorance of others, who are often talking in a random, inconsequential manner; and whom it may oftentimes be more prudent to bear with, than contradict. But the vast benefit *this method will* be of in tracing out truth, and detecting *error, and the* satisfaction it will give you in the cou*nd regular* exercises of self employment, and in the *ining,* pursuing, and improving good and us

thoughts, will more than compensate that petty disadvantage.

2. If we would have the mind furnished and entertained with good thoughts, we must inure it to moral and religious subjects.

It is certain the mind cannot be more nobly and usefully employed, than in such kind of contemplations.—Because the knowledge it thereby acquires, is of all others the most excellent knowledge; and that both in regard of its object and its end; the object of it being God, and the end of it eternal happiness.

The great end of religion is to make us like God, and to conduct us to the enjoyment of him. And whatever hath not this plain tendency, and especially if it have the contrary, men may call religion, (if they please) but they cannot call it more out of its name. And whatever is called religious knowledge, if it does not direct us in the way to this end, is not religious knowledge, but something else falsely so called. And some are unhappily accustomed to such an abuse of words and understanding, as not only to call, but to think those things religion, which are quite the reverse of it, and those notions religious knowledge, which lead them the farthest from it.

The sincerity of a true religious principle cannot be better known, than by the readiness with which the thoughts advert to God, and the pleasure with which they are employed in devout exercises. And though a person may not always be so well pleased with hearing religious things talked of by others, whose different taste, sentiments, or manner of expression may have something disagreeable; yet if he have no inclination to think of them himself, or to converse with himself about them, he hath great reason to suspect that his heart is not right with God. But if he frequently and delightfully exercise his mind in divine contemplations, it will not only be a good mark of his sincerity, but will habitually dispose it for the reception of the best and most useful thoughts, and fit it for the noblest entertainments.

Upon the whole, then, it is of as great importance for *a man to take heed* what thoughts he entertains as what

company he keeps; for they have the same effect upon the mind. Bad thoughts are as infectious as bad company; and good thoughts solace, instruct, and entertain the mind, like good company. And this is one great advantage of retirement, that a man may choose what company he pleases from within himself.

As in the world we oftener light into bad company than good, so in solitude we are oftener troubled with impertinent and unprofitable thoughts, than entertained with agreeable and useful ones. And a man that hath so far lost the command of himself, as to lie at the mercy of every foolish or vexing thought, is much in the same situation as a host, whose house is open to all comers; whom, though ever so noisy, rude and troublesome, he cannot get rid of; but with this difference, that the latter hath some recompense for his trouble, the former none at all, but is robbed of his peace and quiet for nothing.

Of such vast importance to the peace, as well as the improvement of the mind, is the right regulation of the thoughts. This must be my apology for dwelling so long on this branch of the subject, which I shall conclude with this one observation more; that it is a very dangerous thing to think, as too many are apt to do, that it is a matter of indifference what thoughts they entertain in their hearts; since the reason of things concurs with the testimony of the holy scriptures to assure us, that the allowed thought of foolishness is sin.* (39)

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What does the right government of the thoughts require?
What occasions a dreadful scene of misery?
What is of vast importance?
What excellent rule did a wise heathen prescribe for himself?
What did he say of the man who does not attend to his own thoughts?
What two questions are considered in the discussion of the subject?
What is one reason why we ought to guard against the admission of evil thoughts into our minds?
What kinds of thoughts ought to be excluded or rejected?
What will do us a greater injury than our greatest enemy can do us?
What is it equally a christian's interest and duty to learn?
What is a great but common weakness?
What is the consequence of it?

*Prov. xxiv. 9.

What are some of the reflections by which a man should endeavour to arm himself against it?
What is the effect of angry and wrathful thoughts?
Where only does anger rest?
What means may enable us to overcome it?
When should we especially set a guard on the tongue?
What is a spirit of revenge said to be?
What does it make one like?
What is the consequence if one's revenge be not satisfied? If it be?
What is the influence of silly, trifling and unreasonable thoughts?
On what should not our thoughts be suffered to roam?
What is the greatest blessing next to a clear conscience and a sound judgment?
What is said to be a common thing?
What is fancy called?
What is meant by those romantick and chimerical thoughts which ought to be banished from the mind?
Wherein do they differ from that castle building of the imagination before mentioned?
How does our Saviour warn us against impure and lascivious thoughts?
How are some disposed to see every thing?
To what is a melancholy temperament often owing?
What will one do who consults the peace of his own mind?
What ought to be suspected and well guarded?
What will be the effect of those thoughts which crowd into the mind when one is unreasonably exalted, if they are not well guarded?
What should we do before we let our thoughts judge of things?
What is the cause of much self deception and false judgment?
What had our Lord, by his example, taught us to reject with abhorrence?
What thoughts ought to be indulged, retained, and improved?
What two things are necessary to bring the mind into a habit of recovering, retaining and improving valuable thoughts?
How far should we pursue such thoughts?
How may we keep the mind intent on the subject we would think of?
What is the way to furnish the mind with true and solid knowledge?
Of what view of things should we beware?
How should we accustom ourselves to speak?
What slight disadvantage may arise from such a government of the thoughts and rational powers as has been prescribed?
What must we do to have the mind furnished and entertained with good tho'ts?
What is the most excellent knowledge?
What is the great end of religion?
How may the sincerity of a true religious principle be known?
What is one great advantage of retirement?
what is a very dangerous notion?
what do the scriptures call the allowed thought of foolishness?

CHAP. XV.

Concerning the Memory.

A man that knows himself will have a regard not only to the management of his thoughts, but to the improvement of his memory.

The memory is that faculty of the soul, which was de-gned for the store-house or repository of its most useful otions; where they may be laid up in safety, to be pro-uced upon proper occasions.

Now a thorough self acquaintance cannot be had with-ut a proper regard to this in two respects. 1. Its furni-ure. 2. Its improvement.

1. A man that knows himself will have a regard to the rniture of his memory; not to load it with trash and mber, a set of useless notions or low conceits, which he ill be ashamed to produce before persons of taste and dgment.

If the retention be bad, do not crowd it. It is of as ill nsequence to overlade a weak memory, as a weak omach. And that it may not be cumbered with trash, ke heed what company you keep, what books you read d what thoughts you favour; otherwise a great deal of eless rubbish may fix there before you are aware, and ke up the room which ought to be possessed by better tions. But let not a valuable thought slip from you, ough you pursue it with much time and pains before u overtake it. The regaining and refixing it may be more evail to you than many hours' reading.

What pity it is that men should take such immense *ins*, as some do, to learn those things, which, as soon they become wise, they must take as much pains to un-arn! A thought that should make us very curious and utious about the proper furniture of our minds.

2. Self knowledge will acquaint a man with the ex-nt and capacity of his memory, and the right way to prove it.

There is no small art in improving a weak memory, as to turn it to as great an advantage as many do theirs hich are much stronger. A few short rules to this pur-se may be no unprofitable digression.

1. Beware of every sort of intemperance in the indul-nce of the appetites and passions. Excesses of all nds do a great injury to the memory.

2. If it be weak, do not overlade it. Charge it only *th the most useful* and solid notions. A small vessel *uld not be stuffed* with lumber. But if its freight be

precious, and judiciously stowed, it may be more valuable than a ship of twice its burden.

3. Recur to the help of a common place book according to Mr. Locke's method; (40) and review it once a year. But take care that by confiding to your minutes or memorial aids, you do not excuse the labour of the memory; which is one disadvantage attending this method.

4. Take every opportunity of uttering your best thoughts in conversation, when the subject will admit it that will deeply imprint them. Hence the tales which common story-tellers relate, they never forget, though ever so silly.

5. Join to the idea you would remember, some other that is more familiar to you, which bears some similitude to it, either in its nature, or in the sound of the word by which it is expressed; or that hath some relation to it either in time or place. And then by recalling this, which is easily remembered, you will (by that concatenation or connexion of ideas which Mr. Locke takes notice of) draw in that which is thus linked or joined with it; which otherwise you might hunt after in vain. This rule is of excellent use to help you to remember names.

6. What you are determined to remember, think of before you go to sleep at night, and the first thing in the morning, when the faculties are fresh. And recollect a evening every thing worth remembering the day past.

7. Think it not enough to furnish this storehouse of the mind with good thoughts, but lay them up there in order, digested or ranged under proper subjects or classes; that, whatever subject you have occasion to think or talk upon, you may have recourse immediately to a good thought which you heretofore laid up there under that subject. So that the very mention of the subject may bring the thought to hand; by which means you will carry a regular common place book in your memory.—And it may not be amiss sometimes to take an inventory of this mental furniture, and recollect how many good thoughts you have treasured up under such particular *subjects, and* whence you had them.

Lastly, nothing helps the memory more than often *thinking, writing* or talking on those subjects you would *remember.*—But enough of this.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
To what will a man who knows himself have a regard?
For what was the memory designed?
In what two respects does a thorough self acquaintance require apr oper regard to the memory?
What should we do if the retention is bad?
How may we avoid cumbering the memory with trash?
What may be of more avail to us than many hours reading?
What rules are given for the improvement of the memory?
What influence have excesses of all kinds on the memory?
What disadvantage may attend the use of a common place book?
What rule will help us to remember names?
What advantages will result from that classification of the thoughts which is recommended?

CHAP. XVI.

Concerning the Mental Taste.

A man that knows himself, is sensible of, and attentive to the particular taste of his mind, especially in matters of religion.

As the late Mr. Howe judiciously observes, "there is besides bare understanding and judgment, and diverse from that heavenly gift, which in the scripture is called grace, such a thing as gust and relish belonging to the mind of man, (and I doubt not, with all men, if they observe themselves) and which are as unaccountable and as various as the relishes and disgusts of sense. This they only wonder at who understand not themselves, or will consider nobody but themselves. So that it cannot be said universally, that it is a better judgment, or more grace that determines men the one way or the other; but somewhat in the temper of their minds distinct from both, which I know not how better to express than by MENTAL TASTE. And this hath no more of mystery in it, than that there is such a thing belonging to our natures as complacency and displacency in reference to the objects of the mind. And this in the kind of it, is as common to men as human nature; but as much diversified in individuals as men's other inclinations are."

Now this different taste in matters relating to religion, (though it may be sometimes natural, or what is born with a man, yet) generally arises from the differences of edu-

cation and custom. And the true reason why some persons have an inveterate disrelish to certain circumstantials of religion, though ever so justifiable, and at the same time a fixed esteem for others that are more exceptionable, may be no better than what I have heard some very honestly profess, viz. that the one they have been used to and the other not. As a person by long use and habit acquires a greater relish for coarse and unwholesome food than the most delicate diet, so a person long habituated to a set of phrases, notions, and modes, may, by degrees, come to have such a veneration and esteem for them, as to despise and condemn others which he has not been accustomed to, though perhaps more edifying and more agreeable to scripture and reason.

This particular taste in matters of religion differs very much (as Mr. Howe well observes) both from judgment and grace.

However, it is often mistaken for both. When it is mistaken for the former, it leads to error; when mistaken for the latter, to censoriousness.

This different taste of mental objects is much the same with that, which, with regard to the objects of sense, we call fancy; for as one man cannot be said to have a better judgment in food than another, purely because he likes some kind of meats better than he; so neither can he be said to have a better judgment in matters of religion, purely because he hath a greater fondness for some particular doctrines and forms.

But though this mental taste be not the same as the judgment, yet it often draws the judgment to it, and sometimes very much perverts it.

This appears in nothing more evidently than in the judgment people pass upon the sermons they hear. Some are best pleased with those discourses which are pathetick and warming; others with what is more solid and rational, and others with the sublime and mystical; nothing can be too plain for the taste of some, or too refined for *that of others.* Some are for having the address only to *their reason* and understanding, others only to their affec*ions and passions*, and others to their experience and con*iences. And* every hearer or reader is apt to judge ac*rding to his* particular taste, and to esteem him the best

preacher or writer who pleases him most; without examining first his own particular taste, by which he judgeth.

It is natural, indeed, for every one to desire to have his own taste pleased; but it is unreasonable in him to set it up as the best, and make it a test and standard to others. But much more unreasonable to expect that he who speaks in publick should always speak to his taste; which might as reasonably be expected by another of a different one. It is equally impossible that what is delivered to a multitude of hearers, should alike suit all their tastes, as that a single dish, though prepared with ever so much art and exactness, should equally please a great variety of appetites; among which there may be some, perhaps, very nice and sickly.

It is the preacher's duty to adapt his subjects to the taste of his hearers, as far as fidelity and conscience will admit; because it is well known, from reason and experience, as well as from the advice and practice of the apostle Paul,* (41) that this is the best way to promote their edification. But if their taste be totally vitiated, and incline them to take in that which will do them more harm than good, and to relish poison more than food, the most charitable thing the preacher can do in that case, is, to endeavour to correct so vicious an appetite, which loathes that which is most wholesome, and craves pernicious food; this, I say, it is his duty to attempt in the most gentle and prudent manner he can, though he run the risk of having his judgment or orthodoxy called into question by them, as it very possibly may; for commonly they are the most arbitrary and unmerciful judges in this case, who are least of all qualified for that office.

There is not perhaps a more unaccountable weakness in human nature than this, that with regard to religious matters, our animosities are generally greatest where our differences are least; they who come pretty near to our standard, but stop short there, are more the objects of our disgust and censure, than they who continue at the greatest distance from it. And in some cases it requires much candour and self command to get over this weakness.— To whatever secret spring in the human mind it may be

*Rom. xv. 2. 1 Cor. ix. 22.

owing, I shall not stay to inquire; but the thing itself is too obvious not to be taken notice of.

Now we should all of us be careful to find out and examine our proper taste of religious things, that if it be a false one, we may rectify it; if a bad one, mend it; if a right and good one, strengthen and improve it. For the mind is capable of a false gust, as well as the palate, and comes by it the same way, viz. by being long used to unnatural relishes, which by custom become grateful.—And having found out what it is, and examined it by the test of scripture, reason and conscience, if it be not very wrong, let us indulge it, and read those books that are most suitable to it, which for that reason will be most edifying. But at the same time let us take care of two things: 1. That it do not bias our judgment, and draw us into errour. 2. That it do not cramp our charity, and lead us to censoriousness.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is a man that knows himself sensible of and attentive to?
What does Mr. Howe say of mental taste?
From what does the difference of taste in matters relating to religion generally arise?
For what is a particular taste in matters of religion often mistaken?
To what does it lead when mistaken for judgment? For grace?
What does this different taste of mental objects resemble?
What is its influence on the judgment?
In what does this influence appear?
What is said to be unreasonable?
How far ought a preacher to adapt his subjects to the taste of his hearers?
What should he do if their taste be totally vitiated?
Who are commonly the most arbitrary and unmerciful judges of preaching?
What is a strange weakness in human nature?
What should we do if our taste of religious things be a false or bad one? If it be a right one?
What kind of books will be most edifying?
Of what two things should we be careful?

CHAP. XVII.

Of our great and governing Views in Life.

Another part of self knowledge is, to know what are the great ends for which we live.

We must consider what is the ultimate scope we drive *at: the general* maxims and principles we live by; or *whether we* have not yet determined our end, and are

governed by no fixed principles, or by such as we are ashamed to own.

The first and leading dictate of prudence is, "that a man propose to himself his true and best interest for his end; and the next is, that he make use of all those means and opportunities whereby that end is to be obtained.—This is the most effectual way that I know of to secure to one's self the character of a wise man here, and the reward of one hereafter. And between these two there is such a close connexion, that he who does not do the latter, cannot be supposed to intend the former. He that is not careful of his actions, shall never persuade me that he seriously proposes to himself his best interest as his end; for if he did, he would as seriously apply himself to the other as the means."

There are few that live so much at random as not to have some main end in eye; something that influences their conduct, and is the great object of their pursuit and hope. A man cannot live without some leading views; a wise man will always know what they are, whether it is fit he should be led by them or not; whether they be such as his understanding and reason approve, or only such as fancy and inclination suggest. He will be as much concerned to act with reason, as to talk with reason; as much ashamed of a solecism and contradiction in his character, as in his conversation.

Where do our views centre? In this world we are in, or in that we are going to? If our hopes and joys centre here, it is a mortifying thought, that we are every day departing from our happiness; but if they are fixed above, it is a joy to think that we are every day drawing nearer to the object of our highest wishes.

Is our main care to appear great in the eye of man, or good in the eye of GOD? If the former, we expose ourselves to the pain of a perpetual disappointment; for it is much if the envy of men do not rob us of a good deal of our just praise, or if our vanity will be content with that portion of it they allow us. But if the latter be our *main care, if* our chief view is to be approved of GOD, we *are laying up* a fund of the most lasting and solid satis*factions; not to* say that this is the truest way to appe

great in the eye of men, and to conciliate the esteem of all those whose praise is worth our wish.

"Be this, then, O my soul, thy wise and steady pursuit; let this circumscribe and direct thy views; be this a law to thee, from which account it a sin to depart, whatever disrespect or contempt it may expose thee to from others; (42) be this the character thou resolvest to live up to, and at all times to maintain, both in publick and private, (43) viz. a friend and lover of GOD, in whose favour thou centerest all thy present and future hopes—Carry this view with thee through life, and dare not in any instance to act inconsistently with it."

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is another part of self knowledge?
What ought we to consider?
What is the most effectual way to secure the character of a wise man here, and the reward of one hereafter?
Who does not seriously propose to himself his best interest as his end?
What have most men in view?
How will a wise man regard a solecism and contradiction in his character?
What is a mortifying thought, if our hopes and joys centre here?
What is a joyful thought, if they are fixed above?
What is the consequence of making it our main care to appear great in the eye of men?
What of making it our chief view to be approved of God?
What character should we at all times maintain?

CHAP. XVIII.

How to know the true state of our Souls, and whether we are fit to die.

LASTLY, the most important point of self knowledge, after all, is, to know the true state of our souls toward GOD, and in what condition we are to die.

These two things are inseparably connected in their nature, and therefore I put them together. The knowledge of the former will determine the latter, and is the only thing that can determine it; for no man can tell whether he is fit for death, till he is acquainted with the *true state of his* own soul.

This now is a matter of such vast moment, that it is *amazing any* considerate man, or any one who thinks *what it is to die*, can be satisfied, so long as it remains a

uncertainty. Let us trace out this important point then with all possible plainness, and see if we cannot come to some satisfaction in it upon the most solid principles.

In order to know then whether we are fit to die, we must first know what it is that fits us for death. And the answer to this is very natural and easy, viz. that only fits us for death that fits us for happiness after death.

This is certain. But the question returns—what is it that fits us for happiness after death?

Now in answer to this, there is a previous question necessary to be determined, viz. what that happiness is?

It is not a fool's paradise, or a Turkish dream of sensitive gratifications. It must be a happiness suited to the nature of the soul, and what it is capable of enjoying in a state of separation from the body. And what can that be, but the enjoyment of GOD, the best of beings, and the author of our's?

The question then comes to this: What is that which fits us for the enjoyment of GOD, in the future state of separate spirits?

And methinks we may bring this matter to a very sure and short issue, by saying it is that which make us like to him now. This only is our proper qualification for the enjoyment of him after death, and therefore our only proper preparation for death. For how can they, who are unlike to GOD here, expect to enjoy him hereafter? And if they have no just ground to hope that they shall enjoy GOD in the other world, how are they fit to die?

So that the great question: am I fit to die? resolves itself into this: am I like to GOD? for it is this only that fits me for heaven; and that which fits me for heaven, is the only thing that fits me for death.

Let this point then be well searched into, and examined very deliberately and impartially.

Most certain it is, that GOD can take no real complacency in any but those that are like him; and it is as certain, that none but those that are like him can take pleasure in him. But GOD is a most pure and holy being, a *being of infinite love*, mercy and patience; whose *righteousness is invariable*, whose veracity inviolable, and *whose wisdom* unerring. These are the moral attributes *of the Divine Being*, in which he requires us to imit

him; the express lineaments of the Divine Nat
which all good men bear a resemblance to him, a
the sake of which only they are the objects of his d
for God can love none but those that bear this imp
his own image on their souls. Do we find ther
visible traces of the divine image there? Can we
out our likeness to him in his holiness, goodness, r
righteousness, truth and wisdom? If so, it is cert
are capable of enjoying him, and are the proper c
of his love. By this we know we are fit to die, b
by this we know we are fit for happiness after deat

Thus then, if we are faithful to our conscience
impartial in the examination of our lives and te
we may soon come to a right determination of th
portant question, what is the true state of our so
wards God? and in what condition are we to die
Which, as it is the most important, so it is the la
stance of self knowledge I shall mention, and w
close the first part of this subject.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is the most important point of self knowledge?
With what must a man be acquainted to know whether he is fit for dea
What is it that fits us for death?
In what does happiness after death consist?
What is it that fits us for the enjoyment of God in the future state?
In whom can God take no real complacency?
Who can take no pleasure in him?
What are the moral attributes of God?
In what do all good men bear resemblance to him?

A TREATISE ON

SELF KNOWLEDGE.

PART THE SECOND.

SHOWING THE GREAT EXCELLENCY AND ADVANTAG
THIS KIND OF SCIENCE.

HAVING in the former part of the subject laid
some of the main branches of self knowledge, or
out the principal things which a man ought to be a
ed with, relating to himself, I am now, reader,

fore you the excellency and usefulness of this kind of knowledge, as an inducement to labour after it, by a detail of the several great advantages attending it, which shall be recounted in the following chapters.

CHAP. I.

Self Knowledge the Spring of Self Possession.

ONE great advantage of self knowledge is, that it gives a man the truest and most constant self possession.

A man that is endowed with this excellent knowledge, is calm and easy.

1. Under affronts and defamation; for he thinks thus: 'I am sure I know myself better than any man can pretend to know me. This calumniator hath, indeed, at his time missed his mark, and shot his arrows at random, and it is my comfort that my conscience acquits me of his angry imputation. However, there are worse crimes which he might more justly accuse me of, which, though hid from him, are known to myself. Let me set about reforming them, lest, if they come to his notice, he should attack me in a more defenceless part, find something upon which to fasten his obloquy, and fix a lasting reproach upon my character." (45)

There is a great deal of truth and good sense in that common saying and doctrine of the stoicks, though they might carry it too far, that it is not things but thoughts that disturb and hurt us. (46) Now as self acquaintance teaches a man the right government of the thoughts, (as is shown above, Part I. Chap. XIV.) it will help him to expel all anxious, tormenting and fruitless thoughts, and retain the most quieting and useful ones, and so keep all easy within. Let a man but try the experiment, and he will find, that a little resolution will make the greatest part of the difficulty vanish.

2. Self knowledge will be a good ballast to the mind under any accidental hurry or disorder of the passions.— It *curbs their impetuosity*, puts the reins into the hands of *reason, quells the rising storm* ere it makes shipwreck of the *conscience;* and teaches a man to leave off contes

tion before it be meddled with,* it being much safer to keep the lion chained than to encounter it in its full strength and fury. And thus will a wise man, for his own peace, deal with the passions of others, as well as his own.

Self knowledge, as it acquaints a man with his weaknesses and worst qualities, will be his guard againt them, and a happy counterbalance to the faults and excesses of his natural temper.

3. It will keep the mind sedate and calm under the surprise of bad news or afflicting providences.

"For, am I not a creature of GOD? and my life and comforts, are they not wholly at his disposal, from whom I have received them, and by whose favour I have so long enjoyed them, and by whose mercy and goodness I have still so many left?

"A heathen can teach me, under such losses of friends, or estate, or any comfort, to direct my eyes to the hand of God, by whom it was lent me and is now recalled; that I ought not to say, it is lost, but restored. And though I be injuriously deprived of it, still the hand of God is to be acknowledged; for what is it to me by what means he that gave me that blessing, takes it from me again!"

He that rightly knows himself, will live every day dependent on the Divine Author of his mercies, for the continuance and enjoyment of them: and will learn from a higher authority than that of a heathen moralist, that he hath nothing he can properly call his own, or ought to depend upon as such. That he is but a steward employed to dispense the good things he possesses, according to the direction of his Lord, at whose pleasure he holds them, and to whom he should be ready at any time cheerfully to resign them. Luke, xvi. 1.

4. Self knowledge will help a man to preserve an equanimity and self possession, under all the various scenes of adversity and prosperity.

Both have their temptations: to some the temptations *of prosperity* are the greatest; to others, those of adversity. Self knowledge shows a man which of these ar

* Prov. xvii. 14.

the greatest to him, and, at the apprehension of them, teaches him to arm himself accordingly, that nothing may deprive him of his constancy and self possession, or lead him to act unbecoming the man or the Christian.

We commonly say, no one knows what he can bear till he is tried. And many persons verify the observation, by bearing evils much better than they feared.—Nay, the apprehension of an approaching evil often gives a man a greater pain than the evil itself. This is owing to inexperience and self ignorance.

A man that knows himself, his own strength and weakness, is not so subject as others to the melancholy presages of the imagination; and whenever they intrude, he makes no other use of them than to take the warning, collect himself, and prepare for the coming evil, leaving the degree, duration, and the issue of it with him, who is the sovereign Disposer of all events, in a quiet dependence on his power, wisdom and goodness.

Such self possession is one great effect and advantage of self knowledge.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of the second part of this treatise?
What part of that subject is considered in this chapter?
When is a man who is endowed with self knowledge, calm and easy?
What will be the reflections of a wise man under affronts and defamation?
In what doctrine of the stoicks is there much truth and good sense?
What course will a wise man pursue in regard to contention?
What should be our reflections under the surprise of bad news or afflicting providences?
Why does the apprehension of an evil often give greater pain than the evil itself?
Who are less subject than others to the melancholy presages of the imagination?
What use does a man who knows himself make of them?

CHAP. II.

Self Knowledge leads to a wise and steady Conduct.

As self knowledge will keep a man calm and equal in his temper, so it will make him wise and cautious in his conduct.

A precipitant and rash conduct is ever the effect of a confused and irregular hurry of thought. So that where *the influence* of self knowledge, the thoughts beco

cool, sedate and rational, the conduct will be so too. will give a man that even, steady and uniform behav in the management of his affairs, that is so necessar the despatch of business, and prevent many disapp ments and troubles which arise from the unsuccessfu ecution of immature or ill-judged projects.

In short, most of the troubles which men meet wit the world may be traced up to this source, and reso into self ignorance. We may complain of Provide and complain of men, but the fault, if we examin will commonly be found to be our own. Our im dence, which arises from self ignorance, either brings troubles upon us, or increases them. Want of temper conduct will make any affliction double.

What a long train of difficulties do sometimes pro from one wrong step in our conduct, into which sel norance or inconsideration betrayed us. And every that befalls us in consequence of that, we are to ch upon ourselves.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
From what does a precipitant and rash conduct arise?
When will the conduct be cool, sedate and rational?
To what may most of the troubles which men meet with be traced, an what may they be resolved?
What ought we to charge upon ourselves?

CHAP. III.

Humility the effect of Self Knowledge.

True self knowledge always produces humility.

Pride is ever the offspring of self ignorance. The son men are vain and self sufficient is, because they not know their own failings; and the reason they are better acquainted with them is, because they hate inspection. Let a man but turn his eyes within, sci nize himself, and study his own heart, and he will s *see enough* to make him humble. Behold, I am vile *the language* only of self knowledge. (47)

Whence is it that young people are generally so *self sufficient* and assured, but because they have

*Job, xi. 4.

no time nor pains to cultivate a self acquaintance? And why does pride and stiffness appear so often in advanced age, but because men grow old in self ignorance? A moderate degree of self knowledge would cure an inordinate degree of self complacency. (48)

Humility is not more necessary to salvation, than self knowledge is to humility. (49)

It would effectually prevent that bad disposition which is too apt to steal upon and infect some of the best human minds, (especially those who aim at singular and exalted degrees of piety) viz. a religious vanity or spiritual pride; which, without a good deal of self knowledge and self attention, will gradually insinuate into the heart, taint the mind, and sophisticate our virtues before we are aware; and, in proportion to its prevalence, make the Christain temper degenerate into the Pharisaical.

"Might I be allowed to choose my own lot, I should think it much more eligible to want my spiritual comforts, than to abound in these at the expense of my humility. No, let a penitent, a contrite spirit be always my portion, and may I ever so be the favourite of Heaven, as never to forget that I am the chief of sinners. Knowledge in the sublime and glorious mysteries of the Christian faith, and ravishing contemplations of GOD and a future state, are most desirable advantages; but still I prefer charity which edifieth, before the highest intellectual perfections of that knowledge which puffeth up.* Those spiritual advantages are certainly best for us, which increase our modesty and awaken our caution, and dispose us to suspect and deny ourselves. The highest in GOD's esteem are meanest in their own. And their excellency consists in the meekness and truth, not in the pomp and ostentation of piety, which affects to be seen and admired of men." (50)

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
Why are men vain and self sufficient?
What is the language only of self knowledge?
What would effectually prevent spiritual pride?
What effect has *spiritual* pride on the christian character?
Which is it better to want, spiritual comforts or humility?
What spiritual advantages are best for us?
Who are highest in God's esteem?

*1 Cor. viii. 1.

CHAP. IV.

Charity another effect of Self Knowledge.

SELF knowledge greatly promotes a spirit of meekness and charity.

The more a man is acquainted with his own failings, the more he is disposed to make allowances for those of others. The knowledge he hath of himself, will incline him to be as severe in his animadversions on his own conduct, as he is on that of others, and as candid to their faults as he is to his own. (51)

There is an uncommon beauty, force, and propriety in that caution which our Saviour gives us: And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye, and behold the beam is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.* In which words these four things are plainly intimated: 1. That some are much more quick-sighted to discern the faults and blemishes of others, than their own; can spy a mote in another's eye, sooner than a beam in their own. 2. That they are often the most forward to correct and cure the foibles of others, who are most unqualified for that office. The beam in their own eye makes them altogether unfit to pull out the mote from their brother's. A man half blind himself should never set up for an occulist. 3. That they who are inclined to deal in censure should always begin at home. 4. Great censoriousness is great hypocrisy. Thou hypocrite, &c. all this is nothing but the effect of woful self ignorance.

This common failing of the human nature, the heathens were very sensible of, (52) and imaged it in the following manner: Every man, say they, carries a wallet, or two bags with him; the one hanging before him and the other behind him; into that before he puts the faults of others, into that behind, his own; by which means he never sees his own failings, whilst he has those *of others always* before his eyes.

*Matt. vii. 3—5.

But self knowledge now helps us to turn this wallet, and place that which hath our own faults before our eyes, and that which hath in it those of others behind our back. A very necessary regulation this, if we would behold our own faults in the same light in which they do. For we must not expect that others will be as blind to our foibles as we ourselves are. They will carry them before their eyes, whether we do or not. And to imagine that the world takes no notice of them, because we do not, is just as wise as to fancy that others do not see us, because we shut our eyes.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What will be the effect of a knowledge of our own failings?
What caution of our Saviour is quoted?
What four things are intimated in this caution?
How was a common failing of human nature represented by the heathens?
What ought we not to expect?

CHAP. V.

Moderation the effect of Self Knowledge.

ANOTHER genuine offspring of self knowledge is moderation.

This indeed can hardly be conceived to be separate from that of meekness and charity before mentioned; but I choose to give it a distinct mention, because I consider it under a different view and operation, viz. as that which guards and influences our spirits in all matters of debate and controversy.

Moderation is a great and important Christian virtue, very different from that bad quality of the mind under which it is often misrepresented and disguised, viz: lukewarmness and indifference about the truth. The former is very consistent with a regular and well cerrected zeal, the latter consists in a total want of it; the former is sensible of, and endeavours with peace and prudence to maintain the dignity and importance of divine doctrines, the latter hath no manner of concern about them; the one feels the secret influences of them, the other is quite a stranger to their power and efficacy; the one la*ments in secret* the sad decay of vital religion, the ot-

is an instance of it. In short, the one proceeds from true knowledge, the other from great ignorance; the one is a good mark of sincerity, and the other a certain sign of hypocrisy. And to confound two things together, which are so essentially different, can be the effect of nothing but great ignorance, inconsideration, or an overheated, injudicious zeal.

A self knowing man can easily distinguish between these two. And the knowledge which he has of human nature in general, from a thorough contemplation of his own in particular, shows him the necessity of preserving a medium (as in every thing else, so especially) between the two extremes of a bigoted zeal on the one hand, and indolent lukewarmness on the other. As he will not look upon every thing to be worth contending for, so he will look upon nothing worth losing his temper for in the contention; because, though the truth be of ever so great importance, nothing can do a greater disservice to it, or make a man more incapable of defending it, than intemperate heat and passion, whereby he injures and betrays the cause he is over anxious to maintain. The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.*

Self knowledge heals our animosities, and greatly cools our debates about matters of dark and doubtful speculation. One who knows himself, sets too great a value upon his time and temper, to plunge rashly into those vain and fruitless controversies, in which one of them is sure to be lost, and the other in great danger of being so, especially when a man of bad temper and bad principles is the opponent, who aims rather to silence his adversary with overbearing confidence, dark, unmeaning language, authoritative airs, and hard words, than to convince him with solid argument, and who plainly contends not for truth but victory. Little good can be done to the best cause in such a circumstance. And a wise and moderate man, who knows human nature, and knows himself, will rather give his antagonist the pleasure of an imaginary triumph, than engage in so unequal a combat.

An eagerness and zeal for dispute, on every subject, *and with every one*, shows great self sufficiency, that *never failing sign* of great self ignorance.

*James, i. 20.

And true moderation, which creates an indifference to little things, and a wise and well proportioned zeal for things of importance, can proceed from nothing but true knowledge, which has its foundation in self acquaintance.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What view does the author take of moderation?
What leads men to confound moderation with indifference about the truth?
Between what does a self knowing man perceive the necessity of preserving a medium?
What does a great injury to the cause of truth?
Into what will one who knows himself beware of plunging rashly?
What does an eagerness for dispute on every subject, and with every one show?
What does true moderation create?

CHAP. VI.

Self Knowledge improves the Judgment.

ANOTHER great advantage of being well acquainted with ourselves is, that it helps us to form a better judgment of other things.

Self knowledge indeed does not enlarge or increase our natural capacities, but it guides and regulates them; leads us to the right use and application of them, and removes a great many things which obstruct their due exercise, as pride, prejudice, passion, &c. which oftentimes miserably pervert the rational powers.

He that hath taken a just measure of himself, is thereby better able to judge of other things.

1. He knows how to judge of men and human nature better. For human nature, setting aside the difference of natural genius, and the improvements of education and religion, is pretty much the same in all. There are the same passions and appetites, the same natural infirmities and inclinations in all mankind; though some are more predominant and distinguishable in some, than they are in others. So that if a man be but well acquainted with his own, this, together with a very little observation on human life, will soon discover to him those of other men, and show him very impartially their partic-

lar failings and excellencies, and help him to form a much truer sentiment of them, than if he were to judge only by their exterior, the appearance they make in the eye of the world, or the character given of them by others, both which are often very fallacious.

2. Self knowledge will teach us to judge rightly of facts as well as men. It will exhibit things to the mind in a proper light, and true colours, without those false glosses and appearances which fancy throws upon them, or in which the imagination often paints them. It will teach us to judge not with the imagination, but with the understanding; and will set a guard upon the former, which so often represents things in wrong views, and gives the mind false impressions. *See part I. Chap. IV.*

3. It helps us to estimate the true value of all worldly good things. It rectifies our notions of them, and lessens that enormous esteem we are apt to have for them. For when a man knows himself and his true interest, he will see how far and in what degree these things are suitable to him, and subservient to his good, and how far they are unsuitable, ensnaring and pernicious. This, and not the common opinion of the world, will be his rule of judgment concerning them. By this he will see quite through them; see what they really are at bottom, and how far a wise man ought to desire them. The reason why men value them so extravagantly, is, because they take but a superficial view of them, and only look upon their outside, where they are most showy and inviting. Were they to look within them, consider their intrinsick worth, their ordinary effects, their tendency, and their end, they would not be so apt to over-value them. And a man that has learned to see through himself can easily see through these. (53)

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is the influence of self knowledge on our natural capacities?
In what respects will the man who knows himself be better able to judge of other things?
How will self knowledge enable us to judge of men and human nature better?
How will it teach us to judge rightly of facts as well as men?
How will it help us to estimate the true value of all worldly good things?
Why do men value worldly objects so extravagantly?

CHAP. VII.

Self Knowledge directs to the proper exercise of Self Denial.

A man that knows himself best, knows how, and wherein he ought to deny himself.

The great duty of self denial, which our Saviour so expressly requires of all his followers, plain and necessary as it is, has been much mistaken and abused, and that not only by the church of Rome, in their doctrines of penance, fasts and pilgrimages, but by some Protestant Christians in the instances of voluntary abstinence and unnecessary austerities. Whence they are sometimes apt to be too censorious against those who indulge themselves in the use of those indifferent things, which they make it a point of conscience to abstain from. Whereas, would they confine their exercises of self denial to the plain and important points of Christian practice, devoutly performing the necessary duties they are most averse to, and resolutely avoiding the known sins they are most inclined to, under the direction of scripture, they would soon become more solid, judicious and exemplary Christians; and did they know themselves, they would easily see that herein there is occasion and scope enough for self denial, and that to a degree of greater severity and difficulty than there is in those little corporeal abstinences and mortifications they enjoin themselves.

1. Self knowledge will direct us to the necessary exercises of self denial, with regard to the duties our tempers are most averse to.

There is no one, but, at some times, finds a great backwardness and indisposition to some duties which he knows to be seasonable and necessary. This then is a proper occasion for self discipline. For to indulge this indisposition is very dangerous, and leads to an habitual neglect of known duty; and to resist and oppose it, and to prepare for a diligent and faithful discharge of the duty, notwithstanding the many pleas and excuses that a carnal disposition may urge for the neglect of it, this requires no small pains and self denial, and yet it is very necessary to the peace of conscience.

And for our encouragement to this piece of self denial, *we need only* remember that the difficulty of the duty

and our unfitness for it, will, upon the trial, be found to be much less than we apprehended. And the pleasure of reflecting, that we have discharged our consciences, and given a fresh testimony of our uprightness, will more than compensate the pains and difficulty we found therein. And the oftener the criminal propensions to the wilful neglect of duty are opposed and conquered, the seldomer will they return, or the weaker will they grow, till at last, by divine grace, they will be wholly overcome, and in the room of them will succeed an habitual readiness to every good work,* and a very sensible delight therein; a much happier effect than can be expected from the severest exercises of self denial, in the instances before mentioned.

2. A man that knows himself will see an equal necessity for self denial, in order to check his inclinations to sinful actions; to subdue the rebel within; to arrest the solicitations of sense and appetite; to summon all his wisdom to avoid the occasions and temptations to sin, and all his strength to oppose it.

All this (especially if it be a favourite constitutional iniquity) will cost a man pains and mortification enough. For instance, the subduing a violent passion, or taming a sensual inclination, or forgiving an apparent injury and affront. It is evident, such a self conquest can never be attained without much self knowledge and self denial.

And that self denial that is exercised this way, as it will be a better evidence of our sincerity, so it will be more helpful and ornamental to the interests of religion, than the greatest zeal in those particular duties which are more suitable to our natural tempers, or than the greatest austerities in some particular instances of mortification, which are not yet so necessary, and perhaps not so difficult or disagreeable to us as this.

To what amazing heights of piety may some be taught to mount, (raised on the wings of flaming zeal, and distinguished by uncommon preciseness and severity about little things) who all the while, perhaps, cannot govern one passion, and appear yet ignorant of, and slaves to, their darling iniquity; through an ignorance of themselves *they misapply* their zeal, and misplace their self denial,

*Titus, iii. 1.

and by that means blemish their characters with a visible inconsistency.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What great doctrine has been much mistaken and abused?
How by the church of Rome? How by some protestant christians?
In what two ways will self knowledge direct us to the exercise of self denial?
What aversion is it very dangerous to indulge?
What are our encouragements to resist and overcome this aversion?
What kind of self denial is the best evidence of our sincerity, and most conducive to the interests of religion?
Who, through ignorance of themselves, misapply their zeal and misplace their self denial?

CHAP. VIII.

Self Knowledge promotes our usefulness in the World.

THE more we know of ourselves, the more useful we are like to be, in those stations of life in which Providence hath fixed us.

When we know our proper talents and capacities, we know in what manner we are capable of being useful, and the consideration of our characters and relations in life will direct us to the proper application of those talents; show us to what ends they were given us, and to what purposes they ought to be improved.

"Many of those who set up for wits, and pretend to a more than ordinary sagacity and delicacy of sense, do, notwithstanding, spend their time unaccountably, and live away whole days, weeks, and sometimes months together, to as little purpose, though it may not be so innocently, as if they had been asleep all the while. But if their parts be so good as they would have others believe, surely they are worth improving; if not, they have the more need of it. Greatness of parts is so far from being a discharge from industry, that I find men of the most exquisite sense in all ages were always most precious of their time. And therefore I very much suspect the excellency of those men's parts, who are dissolute and careless mispenders of it."

It is a sad thing to observe, how miserably some men debase and prostitute their capacities. Those gifts and *indulgencies of nature, by which they outshine many*

others, and by which they are capable of doing r
vice to the cause of virtue and religion, and of be
inently useful to mankind, they either entirely
or shamefully abuse, to the dishonour of God,
prejudice of their fellow creatures, by encourag
emboldening them in the ways of vice and vanit
the false glare of a profane wit will sometimes ma
strong impressions on a weak, unsettled mind, as
bear the principles of reason and wisdom, and giv
favourable sentiments of what it before abh
whereas the same force and sprightliness of geniu
have been very happily and usefully employed in
sin out of countenance, and in rallying the follies
posing the inconsistencies of a vicious and profliga
acter.

The more talents and abilities men are blesse
the more pains they ought to take. This is Chrys
observation. And the reason is obvious, becau
have more to answer for than other men, which
to be a better reason than what is assigned by this
viz. because they have more to lose.

When a man once knows where his streng
wherein he excels, or is capable of excelling, hov
influence extends, and in what station of life Pro
hath fixed him, and the duties of that station;
knows what talents he ought to cultivate, in wh
ner and to what objects they are to be chiefly direc
applied, in order to shine in that station, and b
in it. This will keep him even and steady in his
and views, consistent with himself, uniform in
duct, and useful to mankind, and will not pe
shooting at a wrong mark, or missing the right
aims at, as thousands do, for want of this necessary
of self knowledge. *See Part I. Chap. V.*

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
How does self knowledge promote our usefulness?
How do many who pretend to superiour sagacity and delicacy of
their time?
How do some men of talents prostitute their capacities?
What observation of Chrysostom is quoted?
What is the reason of this observation?

CHAP. IX.

Self Knowledge leads to a decorum and consistency of Character.

A man that knows himself, knows how to act with discretion and dignity in every station and character.

Almost all the ridicule we see in the world takes its rise from self ignorance, and to this mankind by common assent ascribe it, when they say of a person that acts out of character, he does not know himself. Affectation is the spring of all ridicule, and self ignorance the true source of affectation. A man that does not know his proper character, nor what becomes it, cannot act suitably to it. He will often affect a character that does not belong to him, and will either act above or beneath himself, which will make him equally contemptible in the eyes of them that know him.

A man of superiour rank and character, that knows himself, knows that he is but a man, subject to the same sicknesses, frailties, disappointments, pains, passions and sorrows as other men; that true honour lies in those things in which it is possible for the meanest peasant to excel him, and therefore he will not be vainly arrogant. He knows that they are only transitory and accidental things that set him above the rest of mankind; that he will soon be upon a level with them, and therefore learns to condescend; and there is a dignity in this condescension; it does not sink, but exalts his reputation and character.

A man of inferiour rank, that knows himself, knows how to be content, quiet, and thankful, in his lower sphere. As he hath not an extravagant veneration and esteem for those external things which raise one man's circumstances so much above another's, so he does not look upon himself as the worse or less valuable man, purely because he has them not; much less does he envy them that have them. As he has not their advantages, so neither has he their temptations; he is in that state of life which the great Arbiter and Disposer of all things *hath allotted* him, and he is satisfied. But as a deference *is owing to* external superiority, he knows how to pay *proper respect* to those that are above him, without *abject* and servile cringing which discovers an inordi

esteem for their condition. As he does not ov them for those little accidental advantages in w excel him, so neither does he over-value himsel things in which he excels others.

Were hearers to know themselves, they woul upon them to dictate to their preachers, or t ministers how to teach them, (which, as St. A serves, is the same thing as if a patient, wher for a physician, should prescribe to him what have him prescribe) but if they happen to hear not quite agreeable to their former sentiments, take themselves more diligently to the study o bles, to know whether those things were so.*

And were ministers to know themselves, th know the nature and duty of their office, and and infirmities of their hearers, better than to over their faith, or shoot over their heads, and own popularity, rather than their benefit. Th be more solicitous for their edification than thei tion, (the most palatable food is not always wholesome) and like a faithful physician, w estly intend and endeavour their good, though way they may not like, and rather risk their ov ters with weak and captious men, than wit thing that is needful for them, or be unfaithf and their own consciences. Patients must not be always pleased, nor physicians to be alway ed.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
How will a man who knows himself act?
What course will he pursue who does not know his proper chara becomes it?
What influence has self knowledge on men of superiour rank an
What on men of inferiour rank?
How does it lead hearers to act in regard to their preachers?
What is its influence on ministers?

CHAP. X.

Piety the effect of Self Knowledge.

Self knowledge tends greatly to cultivat *true piety.*

*Acts, xvii. 11.

Ignorance is so far from being the mother of devotion, that nothing is more destructive of it. And of all ignorance, none is a greater bane to it than self ignorance.—This indeed is very consistent with superstition, bigotry and enthusiasm, those common counterfeits of piety, which, by weak and credulous minds are often mistaken for it. But true piety and real devotion can only spring from a just knowledge of GOD and ourselves; and the relation we stand in to him, and the dependence we have upon him. For when we consider ourselves as the creatures of GOD, whom he made for his honour, and as creatures incapable of any happiness, but what results from his favour, and as entirely and continually dependent upon him for every thing we have and hope for; whilst we bear this thought in our minds, what can induce or prompt us more to love and fear and trust Him, as our GOD, our Father, and all-sufficient Friend and Helper!

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is destructive of devotion?
With what is self ignorance consistent?
From what can true piety and devotion only spring?
What considerations are peculiarly calculated to excite in us the love and fear of God, and lead us to trust in him?

CHAP. XI.

Self Knowledge teaches us rightly to perform the duties of Religion.

SELF knowledge will be a good help and direction to us in many of our devout and christian exercises. Particularly,

1. In the duty of prayer; both as to the matter and mode. (54) He that rightly knows himself, will be very sensible of his spiritual wants; and he that is well acquainted with his spiritual wants, will not be at a loss what to pray for. "Our hearts would be the best prayer books, if we were well skilled in reading them. Why do men pray, and call for prayers when they come to die, but *that they begin* a little better to know themselves?—And *were they now* but to hear the voice of God and co

science, they would not remain speechless. But they that are born deaf are always dumb."

Again, self knowledge will teach us to pray not only with fluency, but fervency; will help us to keep the heart, as well as order our speech before God; and so promote the grace as well as the gift of prayer. Did we but seriously consider what we are, and what we are about; whom we pray to, and what we pray for, it is impossible we should be so dead, spiritless, and formal in this duty, as we too often are. The very thought would inspire us with life, and faith, and fervour.

2. Self knowledge will be very helpful to us in the duty of thanksgiving; as it shows us both how suitable and how seasonable the mercies are which we receive. A christian that keeps up an intelligence with himself considers what he hath, as well as what he wants; and is no less sensible of the value of his mercies, than his unworthiness of them; and this is what makes him thankful. For this reason it is, that one christian's heart ever melts with gratitude for those very mercies, which others disesteem and depreciate, and perhaps despise, because they have not what they think greater. But a man that knows himself knows that he deserves nothing, and therefore is thankful for every thing. For thankfulness as necessarily flows from humility, as humility does from self acquaintance.

3. In the duties of reading and hearing the word of God, self knowledge is of excellent use to enable us to understand and apply that which we read or hear. Did we understand our hearts better, we should understand the word of God better; for that speaks to the heart. A man that is acquainted with his own heart, presently sees how the divine word penetrates and explores, searches and lays open its most inward parts, feels what he reads; and finds that a quickening spirit, which to a self ignorant man is but a dead letter.

Moreover, this self acquaintance teaches a man to apply what he reads and hears to the word of God. He *sees the pertinence, congruity, and suitableness of it to his own case;* and lays it up faithfully in the store room *of his mind, to be digested and improved by his after thoughts. And it is by this art of applying scripture, and urging the most suitable instructions and admonition*

it home upon our consciences, that we receive the greatest benefit by it.

4. Nothing is of more eminent service in the great duty of meditation; especially in that part of it which consists in heart converse. A man who is unacquainted with himself is as unfit to converse with his heart, as he is with a stranger he never saw, and whose taste and temper he is altogether unacquainted with. He knows not how to get his thoughts about him. And when he has, he knows not how to range and fix them; and hath no more the command of them, than the general has of a wild, undisciplined army, that has never been exercised, or accustomed to obedience and order. But one who hath made it the study of his life to be acquainted with himself, is soon disposed to enter into a free and familiar converse with his own heart: and in such a self conference improves more in true wisdom, and acquires more useful and substantial knowledge, than he could do from the most polite and refined conversation in the world. Of such excellent use is self knowledge in all the duties of devotion and piety.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
In the performance of what duties will self knowledge assist us?
How will it assist us in regard to the matter of prayer?
How in regard to the manner?
How does it assist in the duty of thanksgiving?
How in reading and hearing the word of God?
How do we receive the greatest benefit from the scriptures?
Why is a man, unacquainted with himself, unfit for the duty of meditation?
How will self knowledge assist us in this duty?

CHAP. XII.

Self Knowledge the best preparation for Death.

SELF knowledge will be an habitual preparation for death, and a constant guard against the surprise of it; because it fixes and settles our hopes of future happiness. That which makes the thought of death so terrifying to *the soul, is its* utter uncertainty what will become of it *after death.* Were this uncertainty to be removed, *thousand things* would reconcile us to the thoughts of *ing.* (55)

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"Distrust and darkness of a future state,
Is that which makes mankind to dread their fate!
Dying is nothing; but 'tis this we fear,
To be, we know not what, we know not where."

Now self knowledge, in a good degree, dissipates this gloom, and removes this dreadful doubt. For as the word of God hath revealed the certainty of a future state of happiness, which the good man shall enter upon after death, and plainly described the requisite qualifications for it; when, by a long and laborious self acquaintance, he comes distinctly to discern those qualifications in himself, his hopes of heaven soon raise him above the fears of death. And though he may not be able to form any clear or distinct conception of the nature of that happiness, yet in general he is assured that it will be a most extensive one, and will contain in it every thing necessary to make it complete; because it will come immediately from God himself. Whereas, they who know not what they are, must necessarily be ignorant what they shall be. A man that is all darkness within, can have but a dark prospect forward. (56)

Oh, what would we not give for a solid hope in death? Reader, wouldst thou have it, know God, and know thyself.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
Why is the thought of death terrifying to the soul?
How does self knowledge remove this terror?
Of what must they be ignorant, who know not what they are?

A TREATISE ON

SELF KNOWLEDGE.

PART THE THIRD.

SHOWING HOW SELF KNOWLEDGE IS TO BE ATTAINED.

FROM what has been said under the two former parts of the subject, self knowledge appears to be in itself so excellent, and in its effects so extensively useful and conducive to the happiness of human kind, that *nothing need farther* be added by way of motive or *inducement to excite* us to make it the great object of our

study and pursuit. If we regard our present peace, satisfaction and usefulness, or our future and everlasting interests, we shall certainly value and prosecute this knowledge above all others; as what will be most ornamental to our characters and beneficial to our interest in every state of life, and abundantly recompense all our labour.

Were there need of any further motives to excite us to this, I might lay open the many dreadful effects of self ignorance, and show how plainly it appears to be the original spring of all the follies and incongruities we see in the characters of men, and of most of the mortifications and miseries they meet with here. This would soon appear by only mentioning the reverse of those advantages before specified, which result from self knowledge. For what is it but a want of self knowledge that makes us so unsettled and volatile in our dispositions? So subject to transport and excess of passions in the varying scenes of life? So rash and unguarded in our conduct? So vain and self sufficient? So censorious and malignant? So eager and confident? So little useful in the world in comparison of what we might be? So inconsistent with ourselves? So mistaken in our notions of true religion? So generally indisposed to, and unengaged in the holy duties of it? And finally, so unfit for death, and so afraid of dying? I say, to what is all this owing, but self ignorance? the first and fruitful source of all this long train of evils. And indeed, there is scarce any but what may be traced up to it. In short, it brutifies man to be ignorant of himself. Man that is in honour, and understandeth not (himself especially) is like the beasts that perish.*

"Come home then, O my wandering, self neglecting soul; lose not thyself in a wilderness or tumult of impertinent, vain, distracting things.—Thy work is nearer thee; the country thou shouldst first survey and travel is within thee; from which thou must pass to that above thee; when by losing thyself in this without thee, thou wilt find thyself before thou art aware in that below thee. Let the eyes of fools be in the corners of the

*Psalm xlix, 20.

earth; leave it to men beside themselves, to live as without themselves; do thou keep at home, and mind thine own business. Survey thyself, thine own make and nature, and thou wilt find full employment for all thy most active thoughts.(57) But dost thou delight in the mysteries of nature? Consider well the mystery of thy own. The compendium of all thou studiest is near thee, even within thee; thyself being the epitome of the world.(58) If neither necessity or duty, nature or grace, reason or faith, internal inducements, external impulses, or eternal motives, might determine the subject of thy study and contemplation, thou wouldst call home thy distracted thoughts, and employ them more on thyself and thy God."

Now then let us resolve that henceforth the study of ourselves shall be the business of our lives. That by the blessing of God, we may arrive at such a degree of self knowledge as may secure to us the excellent benefits before mentioned. To which end, we should do well to attend diligently to the rules laid down in the following chapters.

CHAP. I.

Self Examination necessary to Self Knowledge.

The first thing necessary to self knowledge is self inspection.

We must often look into our hearts, if we would know them. They are very deceitful; more so than we can imagine till we have searched and tried and watched them well. We may meet with frauds and faithless dealings from men; but after all, our own hearts are the greatest cheats; and there are none we are in greater danger from than ourselves. We must first suspect ourselves, then examine ourselves, then watch ourselves, if we expect ever to know ourselves.—How is it possible *there should be* any self acquaintance, without self converse?

Were a man to accustom himself to such self employment, he need not live till thirty before he suspects himself a fool, or till forty before he knows it.(59) *Men could never be so bad as they are, if they c*

ut take a proper care and scope in this business of self xamination;(60) if they did but look backwards to what hey were, inwards to what they are, and forward to vhat they shall be.

And as this is the first and most necessary step to self cquaintance, it may not be amiss to be a little more par- icular in it. Therefore,

1. This business of self scrutiny must be performed with great care and diligence, otherwise our hearts will leceive us, even whilst we are examining them. "When we set ourselves to think, some trifle or other presently interrupts and draws off from any profitable recollection. Nay, we ourselves fly out, and are glad to be diverted from a severe examination into our own state; which is sure, if diligently pursued, to present us with objects of shame and sorrow, which will wound our sight, and soon make us weary of this necessary work."

Do not let us flatter ourselves, then, that this is a nighty easy business. Much pains and care are necessa- y sometimes to keep the mind intent, and more to keep it impartial. And the difficulty of it is the reason that so many are averse to it, and care not to descend into themselves.

Reader! try the experiment; retire now into thyself; and see if thou canst not strike out some light within, by closely urging such questions as these; "What am I? For what was I made? And to what ends have I been preserved so long, by the favour of my Maker? Do I remember or forget those ends? Have I answered or perverted them? What have I been doing since I came into the world? What is the world, or myself, the bet- ter for my living so many years in it? What is my allow- ed course of action? Am I sure it will bear the future test? Am I now in that state I shall wish to die in? And, O my soul, think, and think again what it is to die: do not put that most awful event far from thee; nor pass it by with a superficial thought. Canst thou be too well fortified against the terrors of that day? And art thou sure that the props which support thee now, will not fail thee then? What hopes hast thou for eternity? Ha *'hou indeed that* godly temper, which alone can fit *r the enjoyment* of God? Which world art thou

concerned for? What things do most deeply affect thee? O my soul, remember thy dignity; think how soon the scenes will shift. Why shouldst thou forget that thou art immortal?

2. This self examination and scrutiny must be frequently made. They who have a great deal of important business on their hands should often look over their accounts, and frequently adjust them; lest they should be going backwards, and not know it. And custom will soon take off the difficulty of this duty, and make it delightful.

In our morning retreat it will be proper to remember, that we cannot preserve throughout the day that calm and even temper we may then be in. That we shall very probably meet with some things to ruffle us, some attack on our weak side. Place a guard there now. Or, however, if no incidents happen to discompose us, our tempers will vary, our thoughts will flow pretty much with our blood, and the dispositions of the mind be a good deal governed by the motions of the animal spirit; our souls will be serene or cloudy, our tempers volatile or phlegmatick, and our inclinations sober or irregular, according to the briskness or sluggishness of the circulation of the animal fluids, whatever may be the natural and immediate cause of that; and therefore we must resolve to avoid all occasions that may raise any dangerous ferments there, which, when once raised, will excite in us very different thoughts and dispositions from those we now have; which, together with the force of a fair opportunity and urgent temptation, may overset our reason and resolution, and betray us into those sinful indulgencies which will wound the conscience, stain the soul, and create bitter remorse in our cooler reflections. Pious thoughts and purposes in the morning will set a guard upon the soul, and fortify it under all the temptations of the day.

But such self inspection, however, should not fail to *make part of* our evening devotions; when we should *review and* examine the several actions of the day, the *arious tempers* and dispositions we have been in, and *e occasions* that excited them. It is an advice worthy *a Christian*, though it first dropped from a heathen pe

that before we betake ourselves to rest, we review and examine all the passages of the day, that we may have the comfort of what we have done aright, and may redress what we find to have been amiss, and make the shipwrecks of one day, be as marks so direct our course on another. A practice that has been recommended by many of the heathen moralists of the greatest name, as Plutarch, Epictetus, Marcus Antoninus, and particularly Pythagoras, in the verses that go under his name, and are called his golden verses, wherein he advises his scholars every night to recollect the passages of the day, and ask themselves these questions: Wherein have I transgressed this day? What have I done? What duty have I omitted, &c. (64) Seneca recommends the same practice. "Sectius (saith he) did this; at the close of the day, before he betook himself to rest, he addressed his soul in the following manner: What evil of thine hast thou cured this day? what vice withstood? In what respect art thou better?" Passion will cease or become more cool when it knows every day it is to be thus called to account. What can be more advantageous than this constant custom of searching through the day? And the same course (saith Seneca) I take myself, and every day sit in judgment on myself: and at even, when all is hush and still, I make a scrutiny into the day, look over my words and actions, and hide nothing from myself; conceal none of my mistakes through fear; for why should I, when I have it in my power to say thus: "This once I forgive thee, but see thou do so no more. In such a dispute I was too keen; do not for the future contend with ignorant men, they will not be convinced, because they are unwilling to show their ignorance. Such a one I reproved with too much freedom, whereby I have not reformed, but exasperated him; remember hereafter to be more mild in your censures, and consider not only whether what you say be true, but whether the person you say it to can bear to hear the truth." Thus far that excellent moralist.

Let us take a few other specimens of a more pious and *Christian turn,* from a judicious and devout writer.

"This morning when I arose, instead of applying m*self to God in* prayer, which I generally find it best t

immediately after a few serious reflections, I gave way to idle musing, to the great disorder of my heart and frame. How often have I suffered for want of more watchfulness on this occasion? When shall I be wise? I have this day shamefully trifled, almost through the whole of it; was in my bed when I should have been upon my knees; praying but coolly in the morning, was strangely off my guard in the business and conversation I was concerned with in the day, particularly at ——; I indulged to very foolish, sinful, vile thoughts, &c. I fell in with a strand of conversation too common amongst all sorts, viz. speaking evil of others; taking up a reproach against my neighbour. I have often resolved against this sin and yet run into it again. How treacherous this wicked heart of mine! I have lost several hours this day in mere sauntering and idleness. This day I had an instance of mine own infirmity, that I was a little surprised at, and I am sure I ought to be humbled for. The behaviour of ———, from whom I can expect nothing but humour, indiscretion and folly, strangely ruffled me; and that after I had warning over and over again. What a poor impotent, contemptible creature am I! This day I have been kept in great measure from my too frequent failings. I had very comfortable assistance from God, upon an occasion not a little trying—what shall I render?"

3. See that the mind be in the most composed and disengaged frame it can, when we enter upon this business of self judgment—choose a time when it is most free from passion, and most at leisure from the cares and affairs of life. A judge is not like to bring a cause to a good issue, that is either intoxicated with liquor on the bench, or has his mind distracted with other cares, when he should be intent on the trial. Remember you sit in judgment on yourself, and have nothing to do at present but to sift the evidence which conscience may bring in, either for or against you, in order to pronounce a just sentence; which is of much greater concernment to you at present than any thing else can be; and therefore it *should be* transacted with the utmost care, composure *and attention.*

4. Beware of partiality, and the influence of self love in this weighty business, which if you do not guard against, it will soon lead you into self delusion; the consequences of which may be fatal to you. Labour to see yourself as you are; and view things in a just light, and not in that in which you would have them appear. Remember that the mind is always apt to believe those things which it would have to be true, and backward to credit what it wishes to be false; and this is an influence you will certainly lie under in this affair of self judgment.

You need not be much afraid of being too severe upon yourself. Your great danger will be of passing a too favourable judgment. A judge ought not indeed to be a party concerned; and should have no interest in the person he sits in judgment upon. But this cannot be the case here; as you yourself are both judge and criminal, which shows the danger of pronouncing a too favourable sentence. But remember, your business is only with the evidence and the rule of judgment; and that however you come off now, there will be a rehearing in another court, where judgment will be according to truth.

"However, look not unequally either at the good or evil that is in you; but view them as they are. If you observe only the good that is in you, and overlook the bad, or search only after your faults, and overlook your graces, neither of these will bring you to a true acquaintance with yourself."

And to induce you to this impartiality, remember that this business (though it may be hid from the world) is not done in secret; God sees how you manage it, before whose tribunal you must expect a righteous judgment. We should order our thoughts (saith Seneca) as if we had a window in our breasts, through which any one might see what passes there. And indeed there is one that does; for what does it signify that our thoughts are hid from men? From God nothing is hid.

5. Beware of false rules of judgment. This is a sure and common way to self deception; *e. g.* Some judge of themselves by what they have been. But it does not follow, if men are not so bad as they have been, that therefore they are as good as they should be. It is wrong

to make our past conduct implicitly the measure of our present; or the present the rule of the future; when our past, present, and future conduct must be all brought to another rule. And they who thus measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves with themselves, are not wise.* Again, others are apt to judge of themselves by the opinions of men, which is the most uncertain rule that can be; for in that very opinion of theirs you may be deceived. How do you know they have really formed so good an idea of you as they profess?—But if they have, may not others have formed as bad?—And why should not the judgment of these be your rule, as well as the opinion of those? Appeal to self flattery for an answer. However, neither one nor the other of them perhaps appear even to know themselves, and how should they know you? How is it possible they should have opportunities of knowing you better than you know yourself? A man can never gain a right knowledge of himself from the opinion of others, which is so various, and generally so ill founded. For men commonly judge by outward appearances, or inward prejudice, and therefore for the most part think and speak of us very much at random. Again, others are for judging of themselves by the conduct of their superiours, who have opportunities and advantages of knowing, acting and being better; "and yet, without vanity be it spoken, (say they) we are not behindhand with them." But what then? Neither they nor you perhaps, are what the obligations of your character indispensably require you to be, and what you must be ere you can be happy. But consider how easily this argument may be retorted. You are better than some, you say, who have greater opportunities and advantages of being good than you have, and therefore your state is safe. But you yourself have greater opportunities and advantages of being good than some others have, who are nevertheless better than you, and therefore, by the same rule, your state cannot be safe.—Again, others judge of themselves by the common maxims of the vulgar world concerning honour and honesty, virtue and interest; which maxims, though generally very *corrupt* and very contrary to those of reason, con-

*2 Cor. x. 12.

science, and scripture, men will follow, as a rule, for the sake of the latitude it allows them; and fondly think, that if they stand right in the opinion of the lowest kind of men, they have no reason to be severe upon themselves. Others, whose sentiments are more delicate and refined, they imagine, may be mistaken, or may overstrain the matter. In which persuasion they are confirmed, by observing how seldom the consciences of the generality of men smite them for those things which these nice judges condemn as heinious crimes. I need not say how false and pernicious a rule this is. Again, others may judge of themselves and their state by sudden impressions they have had, or strong impulses upon their spirits, which they attribute to the anger of God: and by which they have been so exceedingly affected as to make no doubt but that it was the instant of their conversion. But whether it was or not, can never be known but by the conduct of their after lives.—In like manner, others judge of their good state by their good frames; though very rare, it may be, and very transient; soon passing off like a morning cloud, or as the early dew. "But we should not judge of ourselves by that which is unusual or extraoridnary with us; but by the ordinary tenor and drift of our lives. A bad man may seem good in some good mood; and a good man may seem bad in some extraordinary falls; to judge of a bad man by his best hours, and a good man by his worst, is the way to be deceived in both." And the same way may you be deceived in yourself.——Pharaoh, Ahab, Herod, and Felix, had all of them their softenings, their transitory fits of goodness; but yet they remain upon record under the blackest characters.

These then are all wrong rules of judgment; and to trust to them, or to try ourselves by them, leads to fatal self deception. Again,

6. In the business of self examination you must not only take care you do not judge by wrong rules, but that you do not judge wrong by right rules. You must endeavour then to be well acquainted with them. The office of a judge is not only to collect the evidence and the circumstances of facts, but to be well skill-

ed in the laws by which those facts are to be examined.

Now the only right rules by which we are to examine, in order to know ourselves, are reason and scripture. Some are for setting aside these rules, as too severe for them; too stiff to bend to their perverseness; too straight to measure their crooked ways; are against reason when reason is against them; decrying it as a carnal reason;—and against scripture, when scripture is against them, despising it as a dead letter. And thus, rather than be convinced they are wrong, they reject the only means that can set them right.

And as some are for setting aside these rules, so others are for setting them one against the other; reason against scripture, and scripture against reason; when they are both given us by the God of our natures, not only as perfectly consistent, but as proper to explain and illustrate each other, and prevent our mistaking either; and to be, when taken together, (as they always should) the most complete and only rule by which to judge both of ourselves, and every thing belonging to our salvation, as reasonable and fallen creatures.

1. Then one part of that rule which God hath given us, to judge of ourselves by, is right reason; by which I do not mean the reasoning of any particular man, which may be very different from the reasoning of another particular man; and both, it may be, very different from right reason; because both may be influenced not so much by the reason and nature of things, as by partial prepossessions and the power of passions. But by right reason I mean those common principles, which are readily allowed by all who are capable of understanding them, and not notoriously perverted by the force of prejudice; and which are confirmed by the common consent of all the sober and thinking part of mankind; and may be easily learned by the light of nature. Therefore if any doctrine or practice, though supposed to be founded in, or countenanced by revelation, be nevertheless repugnant to these doctrines of right reason, or evidently contradict our natural notions of the divine attributes, or weaken our obligations to universal virtue, that we *may be sure is* no part of revelation; because then one *part of our rule* would clash with and be opposite to

the other, and thus reason was designed to be our guard against a wild and extravagant construction of scripture.

2. The other part of our rule is the sacred scripture, which we are to use as our guard against the licentious excursions of fancy, which is often imposing itself upon us for right reason.—Let any religious scheme or notion then appear ever so pleasing or plausible, if it be not established on the plain principles of scripture, it is forthwith to be discarded; and that sense of scripture that is violently forced to bend towards it, is very much to be suspected.

It must be very surprising to one who reads and studies the sacred scriptures with a free unbiassed mind, to see what elaborate, fine spun, flimsy glosses men will invent to put upon some texts as the true and genuine sense of them; for no other reason, but because it is most agreeable to the opinion of their party, from which, as the standard of their orthodoxy, they durst never depart; who, if they were to write a critique in the same manner on any Greek or Latin author, would make themselves extremely ridiculous in the eyes of the learned world. But if we would not pervert our rule, we must learn to think as scripture speaks, and not compel that to speak as we think.

Would we know ourselves, then, we must often view ourselves in the glass of God's word. And when we have taken a full survey of ourselves from thence, let us not soon forget what manner of persons we are. If our own image do not please us, let us not quarrel with our mirror, but set about mending ourselves.

The eye of the mind, indeed, is not like that of the body, which can see every thing else but itself; for the eye of the mind can turn itself inward and survey itself. However, it must be owned, it can see itself much better when its own image is reflected upon it from this mirror. And it is by this only that we can come at the bottom of our hearts, and discover those secret prejudices and carnal prepossessions, which self love would hide from us.

This, then, is the first thing we must do in order to *self knowledge*; we must examine, scrutinize, and judge

ourselves diligently, leisurely, freely, frequently, and impartially; and that not by the false maxims of the world, but by the rules which God hath given us, reason and scripture; and take care to understand those rules, and not set them at variance.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of the Second Part of this Treatise?
What part of that subject is considered in this chapter?
What are the greatest cheats?
What must we do if we expect ever to know ourselves?
What six general rules for self examination are given?
How are we liable to be diverted from self examination?
Why are many averse to this duty?
What has much influence on the dispositions of the mind?
What should we resolve to avoid?
What will be the effect of pious thoughts and purposes in the morning?
What should make a part of our evening devotions?
What practice has been recommended by many of the heathen moralists?
What three questions did Pythagoras advise his scholars to ask themselves at night?
How did Sectius examine himself at the close of the day?
What course did Seneca pursue?
What time should we select for self examination?
What may be the influence of partiality and self love in self examination?
What is the mind always apt to believe?
What is it always backward to credit?
What have we little occasion to fear?
What is our great danger?
What modes of self examination will not bring us to a true acquaintance with ourselves?
What consideration may lead us to impartiality in self examination?
How does Seneca say we should order our thoughts?
What false rules of judgment are frequently adopted in self examination?
Why is it wrong to judge of ourselves simply by what we have been?
Why are the opinions of men an uncertain rule of self judgment?
Why should we not judge ourselves by the conduct of our superiours?
Why are the common maxims of the vulgar world, an improper rule of self judgment?
Why should we judge of ourselves by the ordinary tenor and drift of our lives?
What wicked men are mentioned in the Bible, who had transitory fits of goodness?
What are the only right rules by which we should examine ourselves?
How are these rules sometimes regarded?
For what were they given us by God?
What does the author mean by that rule of self judgment, which he calls right reason?
What may we be sure is no part of revelation?
What was reason designed to prevent?
Against what may we use the scriptures as our guard?
What religious schemes or notions ought to be discarded?
What sense of scripture is very much to be suspected?
What must be very surprising to one who reads the scriptures with an unbiassed mind?

In what glass should we often view ourselves, to acquire self knowledge?
How does the eye of the mind differ from that of the body?

CHAP. II.

Constant watchfulness necessary to self knowledge.

WOULD we know ourselves, we must be very watchful over our hearts and lives.

1. We must keep a vigilant eye upon our hearts, *i. e.* our tempers, inclinations and passions. A more necessary piece of advice, in order to self acquaintance, there cannot be, than that which Solomon gives us, Keep your heart with all diligence,* or, as it is in the original, above all keeping. *q. d.* Whatever you neglect or overlook, be sure you mind your heart.(62) Narrowly observe all its inclinations and aversions, all its motions and affections, together with the several objects and occasions which excite them. And this precept we find in scripture enforced with two very urgent reasons. The first is, because out of it are the issues of life, *i. e.* As our heart is, so will the tenor of our life and conduct be. As is the fountain, so are the streams: as is the root, so is the fruit.† And the other is, because it is deceitful above all things.‡ And therefore, without a constant guard upon it, we shall insensibly run into many hurtful self deceptions. To which I may add, that without this careful keeping of the heart, we shall never be able to acquire any considerable degree of self acquaintance or of self government.

2. To know ourselves, we must watch our life and conduct as well as our hearts. And by this the heart will be better known; as the root is best known by the fruit. We must attend to the nature and consequences of every action we are disposed or solicited to, before we comply; and consider how it will appear in a future review. We are apt enough to observe and watch the conduct of others: a wise man will be as critical and severe upon his own. For indeed we have a great deal more to do with our own conduct than that of other men; as we are to answer for our own, but not for theirs. By observing the conduct of other men we know them; by carefully observing our own, we must know ourselves.

*Prov. iv. 23. †Matt. vii. 18. ‡Jer. xvii. 9.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
Over what must we watch to know ourselves?
What important precept of Solomon is mentioned?
How is this precept enforced in scripture?
How may the heart be better known?

CHAP. III.

We should have some regard to the opinions of others concerning us; particularly our enemies.

WOULD we know ourselves we should not altogether neglect the opinion which others may entertain concerning us.

Not that we need be very solicitous about the censure or applause of the world; which are generally very rash and wrong, and proceed from the particular humors and prepossessions of men; and he that knows himself, will soon know how to despise them both. "The judgment which the world makes of us is generally of no manner of use to us; it adds nothing to our souls or bodies, nor lessens any of our miseries. Let us constantly follow reason, (says Montaigne,) and let the publick approbation follow us the same way if it pleases."

But still, I say, a total indifference in this matter is unwise. We ought not to be entirely insensible to the reports of others; no, not to the railings of an enemy; for an enemy may say something out of ill will to us, which it may concern us to think of coolly when we are by ourselves; to examine whether the accusation be just, and what there is in our conduct and temper which may make it appear so, and by this mean our enemy may do us more good than he intended, and discover to us something in our hearts which we did not before advert to. A man that hath no enemies ought to have very faithful friends; and one who hath no such friends, ought to think it no calamity that he hath enemies to be his effectual monitors. "Our friends (says Mr. Addison) very *often flatter us* as much as our own hearts. They *either do not see* our faults, or conceal them from us; or *soften them by* their representations, after such a man*ner that we think* them too trivial to be taken notice of. *An adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search

into us, discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers; and though his malice may set them in too strong a light, it has generally some ground for what it advances. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. A wise man should give a just attention to both of them, so far as it may tend to the improvement of the one, and the diminution of the other. Plutrarch has written an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies; and among the good fruits of enmity, mentions this in particular, that by the reproaches it casts upon us we see the worst side of ourselves, and open our eyes to several blemishes and defects in our lives and conversations, which we should not have observed without the help of such ill natured monitors.

"In order likewise to come to a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider, on the other hand, how far we may deserve the praises and approbations which the world bestows upon us; whether the actions they celebrate proceed from laudable and worthy motives, and how far we are really possessed of the virtues which gain us applause amongst those with whom we converse. Such a reflection is absolutely necessary, if we consider how apt we are either to value or condemn ourselves by the opinions of others, and sacrifice the report of our own hearts to the judgment of the world."

In that treatise of Plutarch here referred to, there are a great many excellent things pertinent to this subject; and therefore I thought it not improper to throw a few extracts out of it into the margin. (63)

It is the character of a dissolute mind, to be entirely insensible to all that the world says of us: and shows such a confidence of self knowledge as is usually a sure sign of self ignorance. The most knowing minds are ever least presumptuous. And true self knowledge is a science of so much depth and difficulty, that a wise man would not choose to be over-confident that all his notions of himself are right, in opposition to the judgment of all mankind; some of whom perhaps have better opportunities and advantages of knowing him (at some seasons especially) than he has of knowing himself. Be*herein they never look through the same false m*
of self flattery.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What remark is quoted from Montaigne?
Why should we have some regard to the railings of an enemy?
What does Mr. Addison say of friends?
How does an adversary often render us more assistance in detecting our faults than a friend?
What should we consider in regard to the praises which the world bestows upon us?
What would be indicated by an entire insensibility to all the world says of us?
Who are always least presumptuous?

CHAP. IV.

Frequent Converse with Superiors a help of Self Knowledge.

ANOTHER proper means of self knowledge, is to converse as much as you can with those who are your superiors in real excellence.

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise.* Their example will not only be your motive to laudable pursuits, but a mirror to your mind; by which you may possibly discern some failings or deficiencies, or neglect in yourself, which before escaped you. You will see the unreasonableness of your vanity and self sufficiency, when you observe how much you are surpassed by others in knowledge and goodness. Their proficiency will make your defects the more obvious to yourself: and by the lustre of their virtues you will better see the deformity of your vices; your negligence by their diligence; your pride by their humility; your passion by their meekness; and your folly by their wisdom.

Examples not only move, but teach and direct much more effectually than precepts; and show us not only that such virtues may be practiced, but how; and how lovely they appear when thy are. And therefore if we cannot always have them before our eyes, we should endeavour to have them always in our mind; and especially that of our great Head and Pattern, who hath set us a perfect example of the most innocent conduct under *the worst* and most disadvantageous circumstances of human life, (64)

* Prov. xiii. 20.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
How will frequent converse with our superiors in real excellence, help us to know ourselves?
What is the influence of examples?
What should we endeavour always to keep in mind?
What example should we especially regard?

CHAP. V.

Of cultivating such a Temper as will be the best Disposition to Self Knowledge.

If a man would know himself, he must with great care cultivate that temper which will best dispose him to receive this knowledge.

Now as there are no greater hindrances to self knowledge than pride and obstinacy, so there is nothing more helpful to it than humility and an openness to conviction.

1. One who is in quest of self knowledge, must above all things seek humility. And how near an affinity there is between these two, appears from hence, that they are both acquired the same way. The very means of attaining humility are the properest means for attaining self acquaintance. By keeping an eye every day upon our faults, and wants, we become more humble, and by the same means we become more self intelligent. By considering how far we fall short of our rule and our duty, and how vastly others exceed us, and especially by a daily and diligent study of the word of God, we come to have meaner thoughts of ourselves, and by the very same means we come to have a better acquaintance with ourselves.

A proud man cannot know himself. Pride is that beam in the eye of his mind, which renders him quite blind to any blemishes there. Hence nothing is a surer sign of self ignorance than vanity and ostentation.

Indeed true self knowledge and humility are so necessarily connected, that they depend upon and mutually beget each other. A man that knows himself, knows the worst of himself, and therefore cannot but be humble; and a humble mind is frequently contemplating its own *faults and weaknesses, which greatly improves it in self knowledge; so* that self acquaintance makes a man hum

ble, and humility gives him a still better acquaintance with himself.

2. An openness to conviction is no less necessary to self knowledge than humility.

As nothing is a greater bar to true knowledge than an obstinate stiffness in opinion, and a fear to depart from old notions, which (before we were capable of judging, perhaps) we had long taken up for the truth; so nothing is a greater bar to self knowledge, than a strong aversion to part with those sentiments of ourselves which we have been blindly accustomed to, and to think worse of ourselves than we are wont to do.

And such an unwillingness to retract our sentiments in both cases proceeds from the same cause, viz. a reluctance to self condemnation. For he that takes up a new way of thinking, contrary to that which he hath long received, therein condemns himself of having lived in an errour; and he that begins to see faults in himself he never saw before, condemns himself of having lived in ignorance and sin. Now this is a most ungrateful business, and what self flattery can by no means endure.

But such an inflexibility of judgment, and hatred of conviction, is a very unhappy and hurtful turn of mind. And a man that is resolved never to be in the wrong, is in a fair way never to be in the right.

As infallibility is no privilege of the human nature, it is no diminution to a man's good sense or judgment to be found in an errour, provided he is willing to retract it.—He acts with the same freedom and liberty as before, whoever be his monitor; and it is his own good sense and judgment that still guides him, which shines to great advantage in thus directing him against the bias of vanity and self opinion. And in thus changing his sentiments, he only acknowledges that he is not (what no man ever was) incapable of being mistaken. In short, it is more merit, and an argument of a more excellent mind, for a man freely to retract when he is in the wrong, than to be overbearing and positive when he is in the right. (65)

A man then must be willing to know himself, before *he can know* himself. He must open his eyes, if he *desires to see; yield* to evidence and conviction, though it

be at the expense of his judgment, and to the mortification of his vanity.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What are great hindrances to self knowledge?
What are very conducive to it?
How does it appear that there is a near affinity between self knowledge and humility?
From what does an obstinate unwillingness to retract our sentiments proceed?
When does a man's good sense and judgment shine to great advantage?

CHAP. VI.

To be sensible of our False Knowledge, a good Step to Self Knowledge.

WOULD you know yourself, take heed and guard against false knowledge.

See that the light that is within you be not darkness; that your favourite and leading principles be right.—Search your furniture, and consider what you have to unlearn. For oftentimes there is as much wisdom in casting off some knowledge which we have, as in acquiring that which we have not. Which perhaps was what made Themistocles reply, when one offered to teach him the art of memory, that he had much rather he would teach him the art of forgetfulness.

A scholar that hath been all his life collecting books, will find in his library at least a great deal of rubbish.—And as his taste alters, and his judgment improves, he will throw out a great many as trash and lumber, which it may be, he once valued and paid dear for, and replace them with such as are more solid and useful. Just so should we deal with our understandings, look over the furniture of the mind, separate the chaff from the wheat, which are generally received into it together; and take as much pains to forget what we ought not to have learned, as to retain what we ought not to forget. To read froth and trifles all our life, is the way always to retain a flashy and juvenile turn; and only to contemplate our first (which is generally our worst) knowledge, cramps the progress of the understanding, and makes our self survey extremely deficient. In short, would we improve *the understanding* to the valuable purposes of self knowl-

edge, we must take as much care what books we read, as what company we keep.

"The pains we take in books or arts, which treat of things remote from the use of life, is a busy idleness. If I study, (says Montaigne) it is for no other science than what treats of the knowledge of myself, and instructs me how to live and die well."

It is a comfortless speculation, and a plain proof of the imperfection of the human understanding, that, upon a narrow scrutiny into our furniture, we observe a great many things we think we know, but do not; and many which we do know but ought not; that a good deal of the knowledge we have been all our lives collecting, is no better than mere ignorance, and some of it worse; to be sensible of which is a very necessary step to self acquaintance.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
In what is there often as much wisdom as in acquiring the knowledge we have not?
What should we take pains to forget?
What hinders the progress of the understanding?
What is necessary, would we improve the understanding to the valuable purposes of self knowledge?
What is a busy idleness?
What is a plain proof of the imperfection of the human understanding?

CHAP. VII.

Self Inspection peculiarly necessary upon some particular Occasions.

WOULD you know yourself, you must very carefully attend to the frame and emotions of your mind under some extraordinary incidents.

Some sudden accidents which befal you when the mind is most off its guard, will better discover its secret turn and prevailing disposition than much greater events you are prepared to meet. *e. g.*

1. Consider how you behave under any sudden affronts or provocations from men. A fool's wrath is presently known,* *i. e.* a fool is presently known by his wrath.

If your anger be soon kindled, it is a sign that secret pride lies lurking in the heart, which, like gun-powder, *takes fire at* every spark of provocation that lights upon

*Prov. xii. 16.

it. For whatever may be owing to a natural temper, it is certain that pride is the chief cause of frequent and wrathful resentments. For pride and anger are as nearly allied as humility and meekness. Only by pride cometh contention.* And a man would not know what mud lay at the bottom of his heart, if provocation did not stir it up.

Athenodorus the philosopher, by reason of his old age, begged leave to retire from the court of Augustus, which the emperor granted him; and in his compliments of leave, "Remember, (said he) Cæsar, whenever you are angry, you say or do nothing before you have distinctly repeated to yourself the four and twenty letters of the alphabet." Whereupon Cæsar catching him by the hand, I have need (says he) of your presence still; and kept him a year longer. This is celebrated by the ancients as a rule of excellent wisdom, but a Christian may prescribe to himself a much wiser, viz. "When you are angry, answer not till you have repeated the first petition of the Lord's prayer—Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and our Saviour's comment upon it—For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."†

It is a just and seasonable thought, that of Marcus Antoninus, upon such occasions—"A man misbehaves himself towards me—what is that to me? The action is his, and the will that sets him upon it is his; and therefore let him look to it. The fault and injury belong to him, not to me. As for me, I am in the condition Providence would have me, and am doing what becomes me."

But after all, this amounts only to a philosophical contempt of injuries, and falls much beneath the dignity of a Christian forgiveness, to which self knowledge will happily dispose us. And therefore, in order to judge of our improvements therein, we must always take care to examine and observe, in what manner we are affected in such circumstances.

2. How do you behave under a severe and unexpect-

*Prov. xiii. 10. †Matt. vi. 14, 15.

ed affliction from the hand of Providence? which is another circumstance, wherein we have a fair opportunity of coming to a right knowledge of ourselves.

If there be an habitual discontent or impatience lurking within us, this will draw it forth, especially if the affliction be attended with any of those aggravating circumstances which accumulated that of Job.

Afflictions are often sent with this intent, to teach us to know ourselves; and therefore ought to be carefully improved to this purpose.

And much of the wisdom and goodness of our heavenly Father is seen by a serious and attentive mind, not only in proportioning the degrees of his corrections to his children's strength, but in adapting the kinds of them to their tempers; afflicting one in one way, another in another, according as he knows they are most easily wrought upon, and as will be most for their advantage. By which means a small affliction of one kind may as deeply affect us, and be of more advantage to us, than a much greater of another.

It is a trite but true observation, that a wise man receives more benefit from his enemies, than from his friends; from his afflictions, than from his mercies; by which means his enemies become in effect his best friends, and his afflictions his greatest mercies. Certain it is, that a man never has an opportunity of taking a more fair and undisguised view of himself, than in these circumstances. And therefore, by diligently observing in what manner he is affected at such times, he may make an improvement in the true knowledge of himself, very much to his future advantage, though perhaps not a little to his present mortification. For a sudden provocation from man, or a severe affliction from GOD, may detect something which lay latent and undiscovered so long at the bottom of his heart, that he never once suspected it to have had any place there. Thus the one excited wrath *in the meekest* man,* and the other passion in the most *patient.*†

By considering then in what manner we bear the particular *afflictions* GOD is pleased to allot us, and what

*Psalm cvi. 33. †Job, iii. 3.

benefit we receive from them, we may come to a very considerable acquaintance with ourselves.

3. What is our usual temper and disposition in a time of peace, prosperity, and pleasure, when the soul is generally most unguarded?

This is the warm season that nourishes and impregnates the seeds of vanity, self confidence, and a supercilious contempt of others. If there be such a root of bitterness in the heart, it will be very apt to shoot forth in the sunshine of uninterrupted prosperity; even after the frost of adversity had nipped it, and, as we thought, killed it.

Prosperity is a trial, as well as adversity; and is commonly attended with more dangerous temptations. And were the mind but as seriously disposed to self reflection, it would have a greater advantage of attaining a true knowledge of itself under the former than under the latter. But the unhappiness of it is, the mind is seldom rightly turned for such an employment under those circumstances. It has something else to do, has the concerns of the world to mind; and is too much engaged by the things without it, to advert to those within; and is more disposed to enjoy than examine itself. However, it is a very necessary season for self examination, and a very proper time to acquire a good degree of self acquaintance, if rightly improved.

Lastly, How do we behave in bad company?

And that is to be recknoned bad company in which there is no probability of our doing or getting any good, but apparent danger of our doing or getting much harm; I mean, our giving offence to others, by an indiscreet zeal, or incurring guilt to ourselves by a criminal compliance.

Are we carried down by the torrent of vanity and vice? Will a flash of wit, or a brilliant fancy make us excuse a profane expression? If so, we shall soon come to relish it, when thus seasoned, and use it ourselves.

This is a time when our zeal and wisdom, our fortitude and firmness, are generally put to the most delicate proof; and when we may too often take notice *the unsuspected* escapes of folly, fickleness, and in*cretion.*

At such seasons as these, then, we may often discern what lies at the bottom of our hearts, better than we can in the more even and customary scenes of life, when the passions are all calm and still. And therefore, would we know ourselves, we should be very attentive to our frame, temper, disposition and conduct upon such occasions.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is peculiarly fitted to discover the secret turn and prevailing disposition of the mind?
On what occasions is self examination peculiarly necessary?
If anger is soon kindled by sudden provocations, what does it indicate?
What is the chief cause of frequent and wrathful resentments?
What was the advice of Athenodorus, the philosopher, to Augustus Cæsar?
What wiser rule may a christian prescribe to himself?
What was a just and reasonable thought of Marcus Antoninus?
What is better than a philosophical contempt of injuries?
What will a severe and unexpected affliction from the hand of Providence draw forth?
For what are afflictions often sent?
How is much of the wisdom and goodness of our heavenly Father seen?
What may discover the latent wickedness of our hearts
What excited wrath in the meekest man?
What excited passion in the most patient?
When is the soul generally most unguarded?
What does a season of prosperity and pleasure nourish?
Which is usually attended with the most dangerous temptations, prosperity or adversity?
Why is the mind seldom rightly disposed for self reflection, in a time of prosperity?
What does the author call bad company?
When are our zeal and wisdom, our fortitude and firmness, generally put to the most delicate proof?
When can we better discern what lies at the bottom of our hearts, than in the more even and customary scenes of life.

CHAP. VIII.

To know ourselves, we must wholly abstract from external Appearances.

Would you know yourself, you must, as far as possible, get above the influence of exteriors, or a mere outward show.

A man is what his heart is. The knowledge of himself is the knowledge of his heart, which is entirely an inward thing; to the knowledge of which, then, outward things (such as a man's condition and state in the world) can contribute nothing; but, on the other hand, is too often a great bar and hindrance to him in his pursuit of self knowledge.

1. Are your circumstances in the world easy and prosperous? *Take care you* do not judge of yourself too favourably on that account.

These things are without you, and therefore can never be the measure of what is within; and however the world may respect you for them, they do not in the least make you either a wiser or more valuable man.

In forming a true judgment of yourself, then, you must entirely set aside the consideration of your estate and family, your wit, beauty, genius, health, &c. which are all but the appendages or trappings of a man, a smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest metal. (66)

A man may be a good and a happy man without these things, and a bad and wretched one with them. Nay, he may have all these and be the worse for them. They are so far from being good and excellent in themselves, that we often see Providence bestows them upon the vilest of men, and in kindness denies them to some of the best. They are oftentimes the greatest temptations, and put a man's faith and wisdom to the most dangerous trial.

2. Is your condition in life mean and afflicted? Do not judge the worst of yourself for not having those external advantages which others have.

None will think the worse of you for the want of them, but those who think the better of themselves for having them; n both which they show a very depraved and perverted judgment. These are (*ta ouk eph emin*) things entirely without us, and out of our power; for which a man is neither the better nor the worse, but according as he uses them; and therefore you ought to be as indifferent to them as they are to you. A good man shines amiably through all the obscurity of his low fortune, and a wicked man is a poor little wretch in the midst of all his grandeur. (67)

Were we to follow the judgment of the world, we should indeed think otherwise of these things, and by that mistake be led into a wrong notion of ourselves. But we have a better rule to follow, to which if we adhere, the consideration of our external condition in life, whatever it be, will have no undue influence on the mind, in its search after self knowledge.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is a man said to be?
What is the knowledge of ourselves?
What must we set aside in forming a judgment of ourselves?
What are some things, often bestowed on the vilest of men, and denied to some of the best?
What are often the greatest temptations?
How does a good man appear in the obscurity of low fortune?
What is the judgment of the world in regard to external condition?

CHAP IX.

The Practice of Self Knowledge a great means to promote it.

LET all your self knowledge be reduced in practice.

The right improvement of that knowledge we have, is the best way to attain more.

The great end of self knowledge is self government, without which (like all others) it is but a useless speculation. And as all knowledge is valuable in proportion to its end, so this is the most excellent, only because the practice of it is of the most extensive use.

"Above all other subjects, (says an ancient pious writer) study thine own self. For no knowledge that terminates in curiosity or speculation is comparable to that which is of use; and of all useful knowledge, that is most so which consists in the due care and just notions of ourselves. This study is a debt which every one owes himself. Let us not then be so lavish, so unjust, as not to pay this debt, by spending some part, at least, if we cannot all or most of our time and care upon that which has the most indefeasible claim to it. Govern your passions, manage your actions with prudence, and where false steps have been made, correct them for the future. Let nothing be allowed to grow headstrong and disorderly, but bring all under discipline. Set all your faults before your eyes, and pass sentence upon yourself with the same severity as you would do upon another, for whom no partiality hath biassed your judgment."

What will our most exact and diligent self researches avail us, if, after all, we sink into indolence and sloth? Or, what will it signify to be convinced that there is a great deal amiss in our deportments and dispositions, if we sit still contentedly under that conviction, without taking one step towards a reformation? It will indeed render us but the more guilty in the sight of GOD. And how sad a thing will it be to have our self knowledge hereafter rise up in judgment against us?

"Examination is in order to correction and amendment.—We abuse it and ourselves, if we rest in the duty without looking farther. We are to review our daily walk, that we may reform it, and consequently a daily review will point out to us the subject and matter of our future daily care." —— "This day (saith the Christian, upon his review of things at night) I *lost so much time*, particularly at ——; I took too great a liberty, particularly at ——; I omitted such an opportunity, that *might have been improved* to better purpose. I mismanaged *such a duty*; I find such a corruption often working; my old

infirmity —— still cleaves to me: how easily doth sin beset me! O, may I be more attentive for the time to come, more watchful over my heart! take more heed to my ways! may I do so the next day!" "The knowledge of a distemper is a good step toward a cure, at least it directs to proper methods and applications in order to it. Self acquaintance leads to self reformation. He that at the close of each day calls over what is past, inspects himself, his behaviour and manners, will not fall into that security, and those uncensured follies that are so common and so dangerous."

And it may not be improper, in order to make us sensible of and attentive to, some of the more secret faults and foibles of our tempers, to pen them down at night, according as they appeared during the transactions of the day. By which means, we shall not only have a more distinct view of that part of our character to which we are generally most blind, but shall be able to discover some defects and blemishes in it, which perhaps we never apprehended before. For the wiles and doublings of the heart are sometimes so hidden and intricate, that it requires the nicest care and most steady attention to detect and unfold them. For instance: "This day I read an author, whose sentiments were very different from mine, and who expressed himself with much warmth and confidence. It excited my spleen, I own, and I immediately passed a severe censure upon him. So that had he been present, and talked in the same strain, my ruffled temper would have prompted me to use harsh and ungrateful language, which might have occasioned a very unchristian contention. But I now recollect, that though the author might be mistaken in those sentiments, (as I still believe he was) yet by his particular circumstances in life, and the method of his education, he has been strongly led into that way of thinking. So that his prejudice is pardonable, but my uncharitableness is not, especially considering that in many respects he has the ascendant of me. This proceeds then from uncharitableness, which is one fault of my temper I have to watch against, and which I never was before so sensible of, as I am now upon this recollection. Learn more moderation, and make more allowances for the mistaken opinions of others for the future. Be as charitable to others who differ from you, as you desire they should be to you who differ as much from them. For it may be you cannot be more assured of being in the right than they are.

Again, this day I found myself strongly inclined to put in *something by way* of abatement to an excellent character given *of an absent* person by one of his great admirers. It is to *I had the command* of myself to hold my tongue, and

well I had, for the ardour of his zeal would not have admitted the exception, (though I still think that in some degree he was just) which might have raised a wrangling debate about his character, perhaps at the expense of my own; or, however, occasioned much animosity and contention. But I have since examined the secret spring of that impulse, and find it to be envy, which I was not then sensible of; but my antagonist had certainly imputed it to this, and had he taken the liberty to have told me so, I much question whether I should have had the temper of the philosopher, who, when he was really injured, being asked whether he was angry or not. replied, No, but I am considering with myself whether I ought not to be so. I doubt I should not have so much composure, but should have immediately resented it as a false and malicious aspersion; but it was certainly envy, and nothing else, for the person who was the object of the encomium was much my superiour in many respects. And the exception that arose to my mind was the only flaw in his character, which nothing but a quick-sighted envy could descry. Take heed then of that vice for the future.

Again, this day I was much surprised to observe in myself the symptoms of a vice, which of all others I ever thought myself most clear of, and have always expressed the greatest detestation of in others, and that is covetousness. For what else could it be that prompted me to withholo my charity from my fellow creature in distress, on pretence that he was not in every respect a proper object; or to dispense it so sparingly to another, who I knew was so, on pretence of having lately been at a considerable expense upon another occasion? This could proceed from nothing else but a latent principle of covetousness, which, though I never before observed in myself, yet it is likely others have. O, how inscrutable are the depths and deceits of the human heart! Had my enemy brought against me a charge of indolence, self indulgence, or pride and impatience, or a too quick resentment of affronts and injuries, my own heart must have confirmed the accusation, and forced me to plead guilty. Had he charged me with bigotry, self opinion, and censoriousness, I should have thought it proceeded *from the same* temper in himself, having rarely observed any *thing like it in my own.* But had he charged me with covet*ousness, I should* have taken it for downright calumny, and *lespised the censure* with indignation and triumph. And yet *ter all, I find it* had been but too true a charge. O, how *rd a thing is it* to know myself! This, like all other knowl

edge, the more I have of it, the more sensible I am of my want of it."

The difficulty of self government and self possession arises from the difficulty of a thorough self acquaintance, which is necessary to it. I say, a thorough self acquaintance, such as has been already set forth in its several branches, (Part I.)—For as self government is simply impossible, (I mean considered as a virtue) where self ignorance prevails, so the difficulty of it will decrease in proportion to the degree in which self acquaintance improves.

Many, perhaps, may be ready to think this a paradox, and imagine that they know their predominant passions and foibles very well, but still find it extremely difficult to correct them. But let them examine this point again, and perhaps they may find, that that difficulty arises either from their defect of self knowledge (for it is in this as in other kinds of knowledge, wherein some are very ready to think themselves much greater proficients than they are) or else from their neglect to put in practice that degree of self knowledge they have. They know their particular failings, yet will not guard against the immediate temptations to them. And they are often betrayed into the immediate temptations which overcome them, because they are ignorant of, or do not guard against, the more remote temptations, which lead them into those which are more immediate and dangerous, which may not improperly be called the temptations to temptations; in observing and guarding against which, consists a very necessary part of self knowledge, and the great art of keeping clear of danger, which, in our present state of frailty, is the best means of keeping clear of sin.

To correct what is amiss, and to improve what is good in us, is supposed to be our hearty desire, and the great end of all our self research. But if we do not endeavour after this, all our labour after self knowledge will be in vain. Nay, if we do not endeavour it, we cannot be said heartily to desire it. "For there is most of the heart where there is most of the will; and there is most of the will where there is most endeavour; and where there is most endeavour, there is generally most success; so that endeavour must prove the truth of our desire, and success will generally prove the sincerity of our endeavour." This, I think, we may safely say, without attributing too much to the power of the human will, considering that we are rational and free agents, and considering what effectual assistance is offered to them who seek it, to render their

deavours successful, if they are sincere, which introduces the subject of the following chapter.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?
What is the best way to attain more knowledge?
What is the great end of self knowledge?
What will render us more guilty in the sight of God?
What is the object of self examination?
What may render us more attentive to some of the secret faults and foibles of our tempers?
What instance of uncharitableness is mentioned?
How is envy sometimes manifested?
What did a certain philosopher say, when asked if he was angry?
What instance of covetousness is given?
From what does the difficulty of self knowledge and self possession arise?
Why are men often betrayed into the immediate temptations which overcome them?
May we expect to be successful in sincere efforts for our moral improvement?

CHAP. X.

Fervent and frequent Prayer the most effectual means for attaining true Self Knowledge.

THE last means to self knowledge which I shall mention, is frequent and devout applications to the Fountain of Light, and the Father of our spirits, to assist us in this important study, and give us the true knowledge of ourselves.

This I mention last, not as the least, but, on the contrary, as the greatest and best means of all, to attain a right and thorough knowledge of ourselves, and the way to render all the rest effectual; and therefore, though it be the last means mentioned, it is the first that should be used.

Would we know ourselves, we must often converse not only with ourselves in meditation, but with GOD in prayer; in the lowest prostration of soul, beseeching the Father of our spirits to discover them to us, in whose light we may see light, where before there was nothing but darkness, to make known to us the depth and devices of our heart. For without the grace and influence of his divine illuminations and instructions our hearts will, after all our care and pains to know them, most certainly deceive us. And self love will so prejudice the understanding, as to keep us still in self ignorance.

The first thing we are to do in order to self knowledge, is, to assure ourselves that our hearts are deceitful above all things. And the next is, to remember that the Lord searcheth the hearts and trieth the reins,* *i. e.* that He, the (*Kardiognostees*) Searcher of all hearts† hath a perfect knowledge of *them, deceitful* as they are; which consideration, as it ought

*Jer. xvii. 10. †1 Chron. xxviii. 9.

gesteth to us the strongest motive to induce us to labour after a true knowledge of them ourselves, so it directs us at the same time how we may attain this knowledge, viz. by an humble and importunate application to Him, to whom alone they are known, to make them known to us. And this, by the free and near access which his Holy Spirit hath to our spirits, he can effectually do various ways, viz. by fixing our attentions, by quickening our apprehensions, removing our prejudices, (which, like a false medium before the eye of the mind, prevents its seeing things in a just and proper light) by mortifying our pride, strengthening the intellective and reflecting faculties, and enforcing upon the mind a lively sense and knowledge of its greatest happiness and duty, and so awakening the soul from that carnal security and indifference about its best interests, into which a too serious attention to the world is apt to betray it.

And O! could we but always think of ourselves in such a manner, or could we but always be in a disposition to think of ourselves in such a manner, as we sometimes do in the fervour of our humiliations before the throne of grace, how great a progress should we soon make in this important science?—which evidently shows the necessity of such devout and humble engagements of the soul, and how happy a means they are to attain a just self acquaintance.

And now, reader, whoever thou art that hast taken the pains to peruse these sheets, whatever be thy circumstances or condition in the world, whatever thy capacity or understanding whatever thy occupations and engagements, whatever thy favourite sentiments and principles, or whatever religious sect or party thou espousest, know for certain, that thou hast been deeply interested in what thou hast been reading, whether thou hast attended to it or not. For it is of no less concern to thee than the security of thy peace, and usefulness in this world, and thy happiness in another, and relates to all thy interests, both as a man and a Christian. Perhaps thou hast seen something of thine own image, in the glass that has now been held up to thee. And wilt thou go away, and soon forget what manner of person thou art? Perhaps thou hast met with some things thou dost not well understand or approve. But shall what take off thine attention from those things thou dost understand or approve, and art convinced of the necessity of?—*If thou hast received* no improvement, no benefit from this *plain, practical treatise*, thou hast now perused, read it over *again. The same* thought, you know, often impresses *one at one time* than another. And we sometimes re

more knowledge and profit by the second perusal of a book than by the first. And I would fain hope that thou wilt find something in this that may set thy thoughts on work, and which, by the blessing of GOD, may make thee more observant of thy heart and conduct, and in consequence of that, a more solid, serious, wise, established Christian.

But will you, after all, deal by this book you have now read, as you have dealt by many sermons you have heard! Pass your judgment upon it according to your received and established set of notions; and condemn or applaud it, only as it is agreeable or disagreeable to them; and commend or censure it only as it suits or does not suit your particular taste, without attending to the real weight, importance, and necessity of the subject abstracted from those views? Or will you be barely content with the entertainment and satisfaction, which some parts of it may possibly have given you; to assent to the importance of the subject, the justness of the sentiment, or the propriety of some of the observations you have been reading, and so dismiss all without any further concern about the matter; Believe it, O Christian reader, if this be all the advantage you gain by it, it were scarce worth while to have confined yourself so long to the perusal of it. It has aimed, it has sincerely aimed, to do you a much greater benefit; to bring you to a better acquaintance with one you express a particular regard for, and who is capable of being the best friend, or the worst enemy you have in the world; and that is yourself. It was designed to convince you, that would you live and act consistently, either as a man or a Christian, you must know yourself; and to persuade you, under the influence of the foregoing motives, and by the help of the forementioned directions, to make self knowledge the great study, and self government the great business of your life. In which resolution may Almighty GOD confirm you, and in which great business may his grace assist you, against all future discouragements and distractions. With him I leave the success of the whole, to whom be glory and praise forever.

QUESTIONS.

What is the subject of this chapter?

Why do we need the grace and influence of divine illuminations and instruction, in order to know ourselves?

What is the character of the human heart?

What consideration should lead us to ask God, that he would make our hearts *known to us?*

How may we effectually do this?

When has the mind the best disposition to receive a true and right knowledge *of itself?*

Of how much importance is the subject of this book to every reader?

How may it be unprofitably read?

In what respects did the author aim to benefit the reader?

NOTES.

Thales was the prince of the philosophers, and flourish-
out A. M. 3330, and was contemporary with Josiah, king
iah.

(2) Spurn what thou canst not claim; the flatterer's dress
Throw back, and learn how little is thy own.
——————seek not thyself without.
Consult thyself, thyself tell what thou art.
Shake thy own powers, and prove thee.
True warfare is to cope with our vices.

ink not that the precept *know thyself*, was meant merely
sen pride, but also that we might become acquainted
our virtues.

at should be a man's chief pursuit which chiefly belongs
1. Let him therefore study his own disposition, and be-
an inflexible judge of his own virtues and vices.

t us penetrate into the nature of things, and that thor-
y: let us scrutinize what it demands. It is otherwise
sible for us to know ourselves.

True philosophy, as it teaches us every thing else, teach-
also that most difficult of sciences, a knowledge of our-
s. The precept to this effect contains in it so much
nd wisdom, as not to be ascribed to any human being,
) the Delphick Divinity.

hich precept, as being beyond the scope of human inven-
has been attributed to God; for the Pythian Apollo
ands us "to know ourselves."

That our translators have hit upon the true sense of the
here, in rendering it *prove* yourselves, is apparent not
from the word immediately preceding, which is of the
import, but because self probation is always necessary
right self approbation.

very Christian ought to try himself, and may know him-
f he be faithful in examining. The frequent exhorta-
in scripture hereunto imply both these, viz. that the
ledge of ourselves is attainable, and that we should en-
ur after it. Why should the Apostle put them upon ex-
ng and proving themselves, unless it was possible to
themselves upon such trying and proving.—*Bennet's*
t. Oratory, p. 568.

) The verb properly signifies *to glean*, or gather together
ered sticks or straws, as appears from all the places where
ord is used in the Old Testament, (Exod. v. 7, 12.—
. xv. 32.—1 Kings xvii. 10.) Hence by an easy met-

together, and ought to be so rendered, when used in the reflected form, as here it is.

(6) Clemens Alexandrinus saith that Moses, by that phrase, so common in his writings, "Take heed to thyself," (Exod. x. 28—xxxiv. 12.—Deut. iv. 9) means the same thing as the ancients did by the precept, "Know thyself."—*Strom.* lib. ii. chap. 15.

(7) "There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. I know not how this science comes to be so much neglected. We spend a great deal of time in learning useless things, but take no pains in the study of ourselves, and in opening the folds and doubles of the heart."—*Reflections on Ridicule*, p. 61.

(8) The precept of Apollo, which teaches that every one should know himself, does not teach, as I conceive, that we should be acquainted with our own members, our stature, or our form. The body does not constitute the man, nor do I while saying this to thee, say it to thy body. When therefore he says, *Know thyself*, he says *Know thy soul*; for the body is but, as it were, the vessel or receptacle of the soul; whatever is done by thy soul, that is done by thyself.

(9) When you talk of a man, I would not have you tack flesh and blood to the notion, nor those limbs neither which are made out of it; these are but tools for the soul to work with and no more a part of a man than an axe or a plane is a piece of a carpenter. It is true, Nature hath glued them together and they grow as it were, to the soul, and there is all the difference.—*Collier.*

(10) 'Tis virtue only makes our bliss below,
And all our knowledge is, *ourselves to know.*
Pope's Essay on Man.

(11) This doctrine I think is established beyond all dispute not only by experience, but by authority. It was received by almost all the ancient philosophers. The Pythagoreans, as we learn from Jamblicus, vid. *Protrept.* p. 34, 35. The Platonists, as appears from Nemesius, Sallust, and Laertius, vid. *Dion Laertius*, lib. iii. p. 219. The Stoicks, as appears from Antoninus, who saith expressly, "there are three things which belong to a man: the body, soul, and the mind. And as to the properties of the division, sensation belongs to the body, *appetite* to the soul, and reason to the mind." It appears also to have been the opinion of most of the Fathers, vid. *Irenæus, lib. v.* cap. 9—lib. ii. cap. 33, ed. Par.—Clem. Alex. Strom. 3, p. 542, ed. Oxon.—Origen. Philocal. p. 8.—Ignat. Ep. *Philadelph. ad calcem.* See also Joseph. Antiq. lib. 1. 2, p. 5.—*Constitut. Apostol.* lib. vii. cap. 34. But above all this the authority of Scripture, which, speaking of

ginal formation of man, mentions the three distinct parts of his nature. Gen. ii. 7, viz. the dust of the earth, or the body the living soul, or the animal and sensitive part, and the breath of life, *i. e.* the spirit or rational mind. In like manner the apostle Paul divides the whole man into the spirit, the soul, and the body. (1 Thes. v. 23.) They who would see more of this, may consult *Nemesius de Natura Hominis*, cap. i. and *Whiston's Prim. Christ*, vol. iv. p. 262.

All the observation I shall make hereupon is, that this consideration may serve to soften the prejudices of some against the account which scripture gives of the mysterious manner of the subsistence of the divine nature; of which every man, as created in the image of God, carries about him a kind of emblem, in the threefold distinctions of his own, which, if he did not every minute find it by experience to be fact, would doubtless appear to him every whit as mysterious and incomprehensible as the scripture doctrine of the Trinity.

"Man consists of three parts: spirit, soul, and body, and hence man is an image of the Holy Trinity."

(12) As Nature delights in the most easy transitions from one class of beings to another, and as the *nexus utriusque generis* is observable in several creatures of ambiguous nature, which seems to connect the lifeless and vegetable, the vegetable and animal, the animal and rational worlds together, (see *Nemesius de Nat. Hom.* cap. i. p. 6) why may not the souls of brutes be considered as the *nexus* between material and immaterial substances, or matter and spirit, or something between both? The great dissimilitude of nature, in these two substances, I apprehend can be no solid objection to this hypothesis, if we consider (beside our own ignorance of the nature of spirits) but how nearly they approach in other instances, and how closely they are united in man.

(13) It is said, when the prince of the Latin poets was asked by his friend, why he studied so much accuracy in the plan of his poem, the propriety of his characters, and the purity of his diction, he replied, *In æternum pingo*, I am writing for eternity. What more weighty consideration to justify and enforce the utmost vigilance and circumspection of life, than this: *In æternum vivo*, I am living for eternity!

(14) I am too noble, and of too high a birth (says Seneca, that excellent moralist) to be a slave to my body, which I look upon only as a chain thrown upon the liberty of my soul.

[15] As it is not the design of this treatise to enter into a *nice and philosophical* diquisition concerning the nature *the human soul*, but to awaken men's attention to the inw *operations* and affections of it [which is by far the most p

sary part of self knowledge] so they who would be mo
ticularly informed concerning its nature and original, s
various opinions of the ancients about it, may consult
de Nat. Hom. cap. i. and a treatise called *The Gove*
of the Thoughts, chap. i. and *Chambers' Cyclopædia*,
the word *Soul*.

(16) "Thou must expire, my soul, ordain'd to range
Through unexperienc'd scenes and mysteries strange;
Dark the event, and dismal the exchange.
But when compell'd to leave this house of clay,
And to an unknown somewhere wing thy way;
When time shall be eternity, and thou
Shalt be thou know'st not what, nor where, nor how,
Trembling and pale, what wilt thou say or do?
Amazing state!—No wonder that we dread
The thoughts of death, or faces of the dead.
His black retinue sorely strikes our mind;
Sickness and pain before, and darkness all behind.
Some courteous ghost, the secret thou reveal!
Tell us what you have felt, and we must feel.
You warn us of approaching death, and why
Will you not teach us what it is to die?
But having shot the gulf, you love to view
Succeeding spirits plung'd along like you;
Nor lend a friendly hand to guide them through.
When dire disease shall cut, or age untie
The knot of life, and suffer us to die;
When after some delay, some trembling strife,
The soul stands quiv'ring on the ridge of life;
With fear and hope she throbs, then curious tries
Some strange hereafter, and some hidden skies."

[Altered from the irregular verse of Norris, by the Author of th
Treatise.]

(17) A fatal inbred strife lurks deep within,
The cause of all this misery and sin.

[18] Life is a stage-play; it matters not how long
so we act well.

It is not life, but living well, that is the blessing.

(19) Prove the full standard of thy power, the weight
Thy soul can bear, in little or in great.

He that takes up a burden that is too heavy for him
fair way to break his back.

In every business, consider first what it is you ar
and then your own ability, whether it be sufficient t
you through it.

(20) ——————we cannot all do all things.

Cæcilius, a famous rhetorician of Sicily, who live
time of Augustus, and wrote a treatise on the Sublime,
is censured by Longinus in the beginning of his] wa
of a hasty and enterprising spirit, and very apt so o
himself on all occasions, and particularly ventured
his depth in his comparison of Demosthenes and
Whereupon Plutarch makes this sage and candi

"If," saith he, "it was a thing obvious and easy for every man to know himself, possibly that saying, Know thyself, had not passed for a divine oracle."—*Plut. Liv.* vol. vii. p. 347.

[21] Men, with regard to their bodies and bodily appetites, are pretty much alike, but, with regard to their souls, and their mental tastes and dispositions, they are often as different as if they were quite of another species; governed by different views, entertained with different pleasures, animated with different hopes, and affected by different motives, and distinguished by as different tempers and inclinations, as if they were not of the same kind. So that I am very ready to believe, that there is not a greater difference between an angel and some of the best and wisest of men; or between a devil and some of the worst and wickedest of men, with regard to their tempers and dispositions, than there is between some sort of men, and some others. And what inclines me to this sentiment is, considering the easy transition which nature always observes in passing from one order or kind of beings to another, (which I have before taken notice of) together with the prodigious difference there appears to be between some and others of the human species, almost in every thing belonging to their souls. For some there are, "in whom," as one expresses it, "one would think nature had placed every thing the wrong way;" depraved in their opinions, unintelligible in their reasonings, irregular in their actions, and vicious in every disposition. Whilst in some others we see almost every thing amiable and excellent, that can adorn and exalt the human mind, under the disadvantages of mortality.

(22) Who could hear Gracchus censure civil broils?
Clodius, adulterers? Cataline, Cethegus
In guilt his equal?

[23] O grievous strait! If I look into myself, I cannot endure myself; if I look not into myself, I cannot know myself. If I consider myself, my own face affrights me; if I consider not myself, my damnation follows me. If I see myself, my horror is intolerable; if I see not myself, death is unavoidable.

[24] The knowledge of sin is the first step towards amendment; for he that doth not know he hath offended, is not willing to be reproved. You must therefore find out yourself, before you can amend yourself. Some glory in their vices; and do you imagine they have any thoughts about reforming, who place their very vices in the room of virtues? Therefore *reprove thyself*; search thyself very narrowly. First turn accuser *to thyself*, then a judge, and then a suppliant. And *dare for once* to displease thyself.

[25] It is a good argument of a reformed mind, that it *those vices in* itself, which it was before ignorant of.

A man's predominant sin usually arises out of his predominant passion, which therefore he should diligently observe.—The nature and force of which is beautifully described by a late great master of English verse.

"On different senses different objects strike;
Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak the organs of the frame:
And hence one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.

Nature its mother, habit is its nurse;
Wit, spirit, faculties, but make it worse;
Reason itself but gives it edge and power,
As Heaven's blest beams turn vinegar more sour.

Ah! if she lend not arms as well as rules,
What can she more than tell us we are fools?
Teach us to mourn our nature, not to mend;
A sharp accuser, but a helpless friend!"

Pope's Essay on Man.

(26) Resist in time; all medicine is but play,
When the disease is strengthened by delay.

(27) The path alarms me; 'tis a fearful bourne,
All seek thy visage, but none e'er return.
Easy the entrance to the realms below;
By night, by day, lay ope the doors of wo;
But to wind back, and breathe the balmy air,
This is the task; a labour who can dare?

(28) For every trifle scorn to take offence;
That always shows great pride, or little sense.
Good nature and good sense must always join:
To err is human, to forgive divine. *Pope.*

[28] A man despises me: what then? Did he know me more, he would perhaps despise me more. But I know myself better than he can know me, and therefore despise myself more; and though his contempt in this instance may be groundless, yet in others it would be but too well founded.—I will therefore not only bear with, but forgive it—*Contemnendus este iste contemptus.* This contempt is itself to be contemned, saith Seneca. But such retorted scorn is more becoming the character of a stoick than a Christian.

It has been reckoned a wise and witty answer which one of the philosophers returned to his friend, who advised him to revenge an injury that had been done him: "What," says he, "if an ass kicks me, must I needs kick him again?" And perhaps there is more wit than wisdom in that reply—it seems indeed to carry in it something of a true greatness of mind; but does it not, at the same time, discover a kind of haughty and contemptuous spirit? The truth is, (as a judicious writer observes upon it) "it is at best but a lame and *mishappened charity*; it has more of pride than goodness.—*We should learn of the holy* Jesus, who was not only meek,

but lowly. We should contemn the injury, and pity the weakness, but should not disdain ordespise the persons of our enemies. Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly."—See *Scougal's Duty of loving our enemies.*

[30] In the morning remember to say to thyself, This day perhaps I may meet with some impertinent, ungrateful, peevish, tricking, envious, churlish fellow. Now all these ill qualities in them proceed from their ignorance of good and evil. And since I am so happy as to understand the natural beauty of a good action, and the deformity of an ill one; and since the person that disobliges me is of near kin to me, and though not just the same blood and family, yet of the same divine extract as to his mind; and finally, since I am convinced that no one can do me a real injury, because he cannot force me to do a dishonest thing; for these reasons I cannot find in my heart to hate him, or so much as to be angry with him. *Marc. Anton. Medit.* book ii. § 1.

You are just taking leave of the world, and have you not yet learned to be friends with every body? and that to be an honest man, is the only way to be a wise one?—*Id.* book iv. § 37.

To expect an impossibility is madness; it is impossible for ill men not to do ill things.—*Id.* book v. § 17.

It is the privilege of human nature above brutes to love those that offend us. In order to this, consider first, that the offending party is of kin to you. Secondly, that he acts thus, because he knows no better. Thirdly, he may have no design to offend you. Fourthly, you will both of you quickly be in your graves. But above all, fifthly, you have received no harm from him, for your mind or reason is the same as it was before.—*Id.* book vii. § 22.

Think upon your last hour, and do not trouble yourself about other people's faults, but leave them there where they must be answered for.—*Id* book vii. § 29.

Do not return the temper of ill-natured people upon themselves, nor treat them as they do the rest of mankind.—*Id.* book vii. § 55.

Though the gods are immortal, yet they not only patiently bear with a wicked world through so many ages, but, what is more, liberally provide for it; and are you, who are just going off the stage, weary with bearing, though you are one of those unhappy mortals yourself?—Id. book vii § 70.

Never disturb yourself, for men will do the same untowardly actions over again, though you burst with spleen.—Id. book iii. § 4.

Reform an injurious person if you can; if not, remember your patience was given you to bear with him. That the gods patiently bear with such men, and sometimes bestow upon them health, and fame, and fortune.—*Id.* book ix. § 11.

When people treat you ill, and show their spite, and slander you, enter into their little souls, go to the bottom of them, search their understandings, and you will soon see, that nothing they may think or say of you need give you one troublesome thought.—*Id.* book ix. § 27.

That is the best thing for a man which God sends him, and that is the best time, when he sends it.—*Id.* book x. § 20.

It is sometimes a hard matter to be certain, whether you have received ill usage or not; for men's actions oftentimes look worse than they are, and one must be thoroughly informed of a great many things, before he can rightly judge.—*Id.* book xi. § 18.

Consider how much more you often suffer from your anger and grief, than from those very things for which you are angry and grieved.—*Id.* book i. § 18.

When you fancy any one hath transgressed, say thus to yourself: How do I know this is a fault? But admit it is, it may be his conscience hath corrected him, and then he hath received his punishment from himself.—*Id.* book xii § 16.

To these I shall add two more quotations out of the sacred writings, of incomparably greater weight and dignity than any of the forementioned.

The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and it is his glory to pass over a transgression.—*Prov.* xix. 11.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—*Rom.* xii. 20, 21.

(31) The wise and prudent conquer difficulties
By daring to attempt them Sloth and Folly
Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger,
And make th' impossibility they fear. *Rowe.*

(32) Perhaps e'en these in memory may delight,

[33] How different from this is the judgment of Plutarch in this matter, who, in his *Oration concerning the Fortune and Virtue of Alexander*, exalts him into a true hero, and justifies all the waste he made of mankind, under a pretence of civilizing them; the same colour with which the Spaniards excused their inhuman barbarities towards the poor Indians. And *in attributing* all his success to his virtues, he talks more like *a soldier serving* under him in his wars, than a historian who *lived many years* afterwards, whose business it was to transmit *his character* impartially to future ages. And in whate

or other respects Mr. Dryden may give the preference to Plutarch before Seneca, (which he does with much zeal in his *preface* to Plutarch's Lives) yet it must be allowed that, in this instance at least, the latter shows more of the philosopher. —See *Plut. Mor.* vol. i. ad. fin.

(34) ———— That gaineth a wicked gain.
Oh, sons of earth! attempt ye still to rise,
By mountains pil'd on mountains to the skies?
Heav'n still with laughter the vain toil survoys,
And buries madmen in the heaps they raise.
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope's Essay on Man.

[35] Socrates' saying, That he knew nothing but his ignorance of every thing, savoured of an affected humility. But they that followed went further, and particularly Arcesilas, who denied that he knew any thing, even that which Socrates admitted as an exception. And thus the absurdity grew to a size that was monstrous. "For to know that one knows nothing, is a contradiction; and not to know that he knows even that, is not to know but that he may know something.—*Relig. of Nat. del.* p. 40.

[36] Nothing can be more unhappy than that man, who ranges every where, ransacks every thing, digs into the bowels of the earth, dives into other men's bosoms, but does not consider all the while that his own mind will afford him sufficient scope for inquiry and entertainment, and that the care and improvement of himself will give him business enough.—*Id.* lib. ii. § 13.

Your disposition will be suitable to that which you most frequently think of; for the soul is, as it were, tinged with the colour and complexion of its own thoughts.—*Id.* lib. v. § 16,

[37] The Christian precept in this case is, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Eph. iv. 26. And this precept Plutarch tells us the Pythagoreans practiced in a literal sense: "Who, if at any time in a passion they broke out into opprobrious language, before sun set gave one another their hands, and with them a discharge from all injuries; and so, with a mutual reconciliation, parted friends."—*Plut. Mor.* vol. iii. p. 89.

[38] Malice itself drinks in the best part of its own poison. That of serpents is deadly to others, but harmless to themselves. This has no resemblance to it; it is deadliest to its possessors.—*Sen.* ep. 82.

(39) And he who meditates a crime within
Insures the penalty of practis'd sin.—*Hodgson.*

[40] This method is peculiarly distinguished by the facility with which any individual subject may be found out, and turned to in the midst of a multiplicity of other subjects. The index for this purpose is formed, first of the letters of the alphabet regularly arrangod, and at a convenient distance from each other, along the outer and descending margin of the book. The space allotted to each letter is next divided into five smaller compartments, one for each of the vowels. The book is then to be paged regularly from the beginning to the end, and the general name of the subject, into whatever part of the book it is copied, is finally to be entered in the index, under the general division to which its initial letter refers, and in that compartment of the division which constitutes its first vowel; the page being next added, into which the subject has been written. Thus, the subject of *Knowledge* would necessarily be entered in the index under K o, these letters being the initial and the first vowel of the word. If the word commence with a vowel and be at the same time a monosyllable, but not otherwise, Mr. Locke proposes that such a vowel should form both the initial and the vowel itself; thus, *Art* and *Ant* would both stand under A a, and *Ox* and *Ore* under O o.—*Editor.*

(41) Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification.—*Rom.* xv. 22.

To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the week: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some.—1 *Cor.* ix. 2 2.

(42) What you have once wisely proposed, stick to as a law not to be violated without guilt. And mind not what others say of you.

(43) Fix your character, and keep to it: whether alone or in company.

(44) Nor do I apphehend the knowledge of our state [call it assurance if you please] so uncommon and extraordinary a thing as some are apt to imagine. Understand by assurance a satisfactory evidence of the thing. such as excludes all reasonable doubts and disquieting fears of the contrary, though, it may be, not all trancient suspicions and jealousies. And such an assurance and certainty multitudes have attained, and enjoy the comfort of; and indeed it is of so high importance, that it is a wonder any thoughtful Christian, that believes an eternity, can be easy one week or day without it.—*Bennet's Christ. Orat.* p. 569.

[45] If you are told that another reviles you, do not go about to vindicate yourself, but reply thus: My other faults, I find, are hid from him, else I should have heard of them too.

[46] It is not things, but men's opinions of things, that disturb them.

[47] He who knows himself well, abases himself; nor is tickled by human flatteries.

[49] I am confident that no man can be saved without a knowledge of himself; whence, indeed, springs the source of salvation—humility and the fear of the Lord.

[50] "[CHRIST.] My son, when thou feelest thy soul warmed with devo*tion and holy zeal* for my service, it will be advisable to decline all those meth*ods of publishing* it to the world which vain men are so industrious to take, *and content thyself* with its being known to GOD and thine own consciences.

[51] The great God seems to have given that commandment, Know thyself

be those men more especially, who are apt to make remarks on other men's actions, and forget themselves.—*Plut. Mor* vol. i. p. 273.

(52) I spare myself, says Mævius.—Doting fool!
This is a fondness hissed through every school.
But to yourself thus blind, thus blear-eyed, why
Pry you through others with a lynx's eye?—*Hor.*

It happens, I know not how, that whenever any thing is wrong, we see it much sooner in other persons than in ourselves.—*Cicero.*

(53) Riches, honours, power, and the like, which owe all their worth to our false opinions of them, are too apt to draw the heart from virtue. We know not how to prize them; they are not to be judged of by the common vogue, but by their own nature. They have nothing to attract our esteem, but that we are used to admire them; they are not cried up, because they are things that ought to be desired, but they are desired because they are generally cried up.—*Sen.* epist. 82.

(54) He who knows himself makes the most genuine prayer to God.
Greg.

(55) It it this makes us averse to death, that it translates us to things we are unacquainted with, and we tremble at the thought of those things that are unknown to us. We are naturally afraid of being in the dark; and death is a leap in the dark.—*Sen.* epist. 83.

(56) Who expos'd to other's eyes
Into his own heart no'er pries,
Death's to him a strange surprise.

(57) Some men admire the height of mountains, the huge waves of the sea, the steep falls of rivers, the compass of the ocean, and the circuit of the stars, and pass by themselves without admiration.—*St Augustine.*

(58) Who can sufficiently admire the noble nature of that creature man, who hath in him the mortal and the immortal, the rational and irrational natures united, and so carries about with him the image of the whole creation; whence he is called *microcosm*, or the little world; for whose sake (so highly is he honoured by God) all things are made, both present and future; nay, for whose sake GOD himself became man.

So that it was unjustly said by Gregory Nessene that man was the macrocosm; (the great world,) and the world without, the microcosm.

(59) At thirty, man suspects himself a fool,
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve*:
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves, and re-resolves—then dies the same.—*Night Thoughts.*

(60) This makes us worst of all, that no man examines into his own life. What we are going to do we may perhaps think about, though rarely: what we ought to do we never think about.—*Sen.* epist. 84.

(61) Let not your eyes the sweets of slumber taste,
Till keen, severe reflections you have pass'd
On the day's actions, thrice from first to last.
What done have I? Wherein have I transgress'd?
What virtue cherish'd, and what vice repress'd?
And if, on search, your actions ill you find,
Let grief; if good, let joy possess your mind.
This do, this think, to this your heart incline,
This way will lead you to the life divine.

(62) *Parallel to this* advice of the royal preacher is that of the Imperial philosopher:

"Look within: for within is the fountain of good."

(63) *The foolish* and inconsiderate spoil the very friendships they are engaged in; but the wise and prudent make good use of the hatred and enmities even against them.

Why should we not take an enemy for our tutor, who will instruct us grati in those things we knew not before? For an enemy sees and understands mor in matters relating to us than our friends do. Because love is blind, but spite malice, ill-will, wrath and contempt, talk much, and are very inquisitive an quick-sighted.

Our enemy, to gratify his ill-will towards us, acquaints himself with the in firmities both of our bodies and minds; sticks to our faults, and makes his in vidious remarks upon them, and spreads them abroad by his uncharitable an ill-natured reports. Hence we are taught this useful lesson for the direction and management of our conversation in the world, viz. that we be circumspec and wary in every thing we speak or do, as if our enemy always stood at ou elbow, and overlooked our actions.

Those persons, whom that wisdom hath brought to live soberly, which th fear and awe of enemies hath infused, are by degrees drawn into a habit c living so, and are composed and fixed in their obedience to virtue by custom and use.

When one asked Diogenes how he might be avenged of his enemies, he repli ed, "To be yourself a good and honest man."

Antisthenes spake incomparably well; "that, if a man would live a safe an unblamable life, it was necessary that he should have very ingenuous and faith ful friends, or very bad enemies; because the first by their kind admonitions would keep him from sinning, the latter by their invectives."

He that hath no friend to give him advice, or reprove him when he does amiss must bear patiently the rebukes of his enemies, and thereby learn to mend th errours of his ways; considering seriously the object which these severe *censures* aim at, and not what he is who makes them. For he who designed the death of Prometheus the Thessalian, instead of giving him a fatal blow, only opened a swelling which he had, which did really save his life. Just so may the rash reprehensions of enemies cure some distempers of the mind, which were before either not known or neglected; though their angry speeches do originally proceed from malice or ill-will.

If any man with opprobrious language charges to you crimes you know nothing of, you ought to inquire into the causes or reasons of such false accusations: whereby you may learn to take heed for the future, lest you should unwarily commit those offences which are unjustly imputed to you.

Whenever any thing is spoken against you that is not true, do not pass it by, or despise it because it is false; but forthwith examine yourself, and consider what you have said or done that may administer a just occasion o reproof.

Nothing can be a greater instance of wisdom and humanity, than for a man to bear silently and quietly the follies and revilings of an enemy; ta king as much care not to provoke him as he would to sail safely by a danger ous rock.

It is an eminent piece of humanity, and a manifest token of a nature truly generous to put up with the affronts of an enemy, at a time when you have a fair opportunity to revenge them.

Let us carefully observe those good qualities wherein our enemies excel us. And endeavour to excel them, by avoiding what is faulty, and imitating what is excellent in them. *Plut. Mor.* vol. 1, p. 265 et. seq.

(64) He who thoroughly desires to know what he ought to be, should study those that exhibit what he is not: as a man best sees his own defects in a cor rect form.—*Greg.*

(65) If any one can convince me that I am wrong in any point of sentiment or practice, I will alter it with all my heart. For it is truth I seek; and that can hurt nobody. It is only persisting in errour or ignorance that can hur us.—*M. Aurel.*

(66) If thou wouldst estimate thyself, put away wealth, land, honours; scru tinize *thyself within.—Sen.*

(67) The dwarf is a dwarf though on a hill; the Colossus preserves its size in a valley.—Sen.

"*Pigmies* are pigmies still, though plac'd on Alps;
And pyramids are pyramids in vales."—*Night Thoughts.*